The Massillon Independent

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY JULY 2, 1896. XXXV—NO. 16

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B G B

It's by having what's wanted, and selling that kind at prices enough less to pay people to come or send here, that we expect to—and will—win even greater business in July than we did in June—had the biggest June this year of 1896 of any in the store's history—proof that choice goods for less prices win.

NOTE THESE:

AGRA LINEN—28½ inches wide—6¼c—all in natural linen color grounds—some with wide, some with narrow, some with clusters of stripes in pretty colorings of blue, green, yellow, pink and lavender—we washed samples of each color combination—washed them thoroughly—not a color faded or run—such goods for 6¼c.—and they're all stylish effects.

AMERICAN DIMITIES—5c—6¼c.—largest assortment at 6¼c—some of the lot are 10c. goods—others 12½—light colors, and a lot of the 6¼c ones in dark navy blue with neat white figures, which speaks a lot for the character of these, as blue and white is quite in favor—serviceable colors which can be made up without lining.

Medium heavy welt **WHITE P. Ks.**—29 inches wide—10c—nice for skirts—this kind starches better than muslin.

25c. GRASS LINENS—29 inches wide—15c—stripes and plaids in colorings of red, blue, brown, etc.—style and worth that would make busy selling at even the full value price—a saving of ten cents a yard will bring great results—people realize that saving money is as good as earning it, or this small profit store wouldn't do such a large proportion of this country's retail Dry Goods business.

WASH GOODS—3c to $1.25—and if the desired kinds are not mentioned here, let us know your perference and we'll send samples of what's wanted—you'll find prices right for the kinds—less.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Summer Homes.

In the lake regions of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, there are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes. Nearly all are located on or near lakes which have not been fished out. These resorts are easily reached by railway and range in variety from the "full dress for dinner" to the flannel shirt costume for every meal. Among the list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of northern summer resorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest road in the northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. A description of the principal resorts, with list of summer hotels and boarding houses, and rates for board, will be sent free on application to Wm. Kelly, jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, 48 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no better or pleasanter way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Are you suffering from Rheumatism? Thomas' Elictric Oil has cured thousands of the worst cases of this terrible disease. It only costs 50 cents to try it.

TELLER'S POSITION.

Waiting an Invitation to Be the Democratic Nominee.

NAME WON'T BE PRESENTED.

Populists and Silver Republicans In Chicago Hoping Things Will Come Their Way—Say He Could Gain Many Votes In the West.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Delegates to the convention who have arrived generally appear averse to discussing the probability that Senator Teller will cut any figure in the Democratic convention. The senator has a number of personal friends among the silver delegates who have already arrived, and among them are some who would not be averse to his nomination for president. They feel, however, that the conditions are not yet ripe for the springing of his name, and say that it would be opposed to the interests of both Senator Teller and the silver cause to bring him to the front at this time, if at all.

The Populists who are here say openly that Mr. Teller is the only man the Democrats can name that they will endorse. The silver Republicans are not so pronounced. They put the matter less pointedly by saying that Teller is the only man whose nomination would insure the western states to the Democratic ticket.

It is not now the purpose of the senator's friends to have him placed in nomination as others will be. This course, they consider, would be in bad form and contrary to Mr. Teller's wishes. Their plan is not to make an aggressive campaign, but simply to be on the ground to answer questions and to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer.

Congressman Shafroth of Colorado was asked to define the claims of the Teller men, and replied:

"Senator Teller is not a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination as could a member of the Democratic party. The friends of the senator who cannot stand gold monometallism are simply trying to impress upon the Democrats the enormous advantage there would be in uniting upon Teller, who could solidify all the bimetallic forces.

"The southern states are sure to cast their votes for any fair nominee of the Democratic party. They never have failed in a presidential year, and it is not likely that they will fail this time. It is from the great western and middle states that there must be a gain in order to bring success, and that gain must come from the Republican party.

"In the states west of the Missouri river the Democratic party has been almost unsanded, receiving in some of

HENRY M. TELLER.

He Is Willing to Be Struck by Presidential Lightning.

these states less than 10 per cent of the total votes cast. In some of those states there were not even Democratic electoral tickets in the field in 1892, and two years ago all of those states went overwhelmingly Republican. It is very doubtful whether a free silver Democrat having free trade convictions could be elected. At this time, when Oriental competition is threatening the extermination of our American manufacturing industries, it will not be easy to get the votes of Republicans to endorse any pronounced free trade candidate."

HARRIS FOR CHAIRMAN.

Silver Men Make a Demand on the National Committee.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The committee appointed by the Democratic bimetallic committee to confer with the executive committee of the national Democratic committee is conferring with the gentlemen composing this organization at the Palmer House today. Chairman Harrity presides.

Members of the executive committee have assured the silver men that no steps had been taken looking to the selection of temporary officers. This has had the effect of causing the members of the bimetallic organization to feel that possibly their apprehensions were unfounded and to conclude that probably there will be no effort at snap judgment. They, however, presented a statement of the action of the bimetallic committee, and asked that that committee be allowed to suggest the temporary presiding officer.

If this request is not grantad they will report to their full committee, and the full committee will proceed to select a man for the place, and purpose for his election at the outset of the convention in the face of a contrary nomination by the national committee. This course will not, however, be adopted without full warning to the national committe, in case such warning appears to be necessary. Also in the event that they would consent to a compromise that would allow the national committee to make ts own selection of a presiding officer in case they agree to take a silver man and to submit the name to the bimetallic committee before announcing th name.

The silver men are very determined upon the point of not being thwarted in this matter and are giving their entire attention to it. They have told the committee very plainly that the only way to avoid a clash in the convention, and for the national committee to avoid being repudiated is for them to accede to the wishes of the silver men in this matter. They assert that it will have to be made apparent from the beginning that it is to be a silver convention, and that this can be demonstrated in no way so clearly as in the selection of a temporary presiding officer.

The national committee will not meet until noon next Monday, the day before the convention. No one appears to have a definite idea as to what business it will have before it. There have been reports of contests from various states, notably Michigan, Texas, Nebraska, Nevada and Colorado, but Secretary Shearon says that so far he has received official notice of none except that from Nebraska.

The silver men have given very little attention to the question as to who shall be selected to preside, but speculation turns more freely to Senator Harris of Tennessee. It is suggested that the task may be quite arduous for one of Senator Harris' advanced age, but his great experience and parliamentary ability, as well as his popularity in the party, will render him a formidable candidate if he manifests a desire for the honor. The name of Governor Hogg of Texas is also mentioned in connection with the selection.

DETERMINED TO CONTROL.

A Silver Committee Appointed to Confer With the National Committee.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The formal proceedings of the meeting of the Democratic Bimetallic league consisted in the appointment of a committee to confer with the executive committee of the national Democratic committee, consisting of Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Governor W. J. Stone of Missouri, Senator David Turpie of Indiana, Governor J. P. Altgeld of Illinois and Senator J. W. Daniel of Virginia.

The terms of the resolution under which this committee was appointed authorized the committee "to confer with the executive committee of the national committee in reference to all questions affecting and relating to the temporary organization and proceedings of the national convention."

The resolution was discussed at some length, but the meeting was secret and the tenor of the remarks made was not made known except in the most general way. The feeling which controlled the meeting, and which seemed to exist among all those present, was that the situation demanded that no precautions be neglected in making sure of the temporary organization of the convention by the silver majority. It was unanimously conceded that wisdom demanded that the bimetallic organization should put itself in touch with the national committee in order to learn its plans as soon as possible, in order to be able to counteract them in case they should be averse to the silver interest

WHAT WILL ALTGELD DO?

Surprise Over the Action of the Illinois Delegation.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The fact that the Illinois delegation postponed its decision as to what candidate it would support in the convention has created almost as much comment as the decision which the delegation reached looking to the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. The only explanation made is that it was considered desirable to look the field over more completely than has yet been possible before taking a position.

It is intimated, however, that Governor Altgeld, who is in complete control of the delegation, has plans of his own which are not yet sufficiently matured to be sprung. Those who have talked with him say that he is especially concerned to secure a candidate on the national ticket who will add strength to the Democracy in Illinois.

INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

Much Excitement In Northern California After Apache Renegades.

REDDING, Cal., July 1.—Great excitement has been caused by the receipt of a letter containing news of a threatened rising of the Pitt river Indians. Judge Edward Sweeny of Redding received the message, and the author is W. A. Bailey, a farmer, living with his family in the Big Bend of Pitt river, about 60 miles northeast of this city.

Bailey states in the letter that a friendly squaw came to his house and informed him that the warriors of the Pitt river tribe intended to have a great pow wow near his farm on July 4, gathering as many braves as possible, and designed to follow their savage orgies by a massacre of all the white settlers who live along the north banks of the river. Sheriff Houston is organizing an expedition to hurry on to the threatened region. This tribe is the most powerful and thoroughly organized in Northern California.

Surprised an Apache Camp.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., July 1.—United States troops under Lieutenants Averill and Yates have surprised an Apache camp in Sonora, about 40 miles below the line. The Indians had evidently been informed by a scout of the presence of the troops, as all made their escape except a boy who was captured, together with the camp outfit. The troops, co-operating with a force of Mexican calvary, are still in pursuit of the disbanded renegades.

Cleveland Gone to Gray Gables.

NEW YORK, July 1.—President Cleveland arrived at Jersey City in a special car attached to a regular passenger train of the Pennsylvania railroad Tuesday afternoon. He immediately embarked on a government tug, which conveyed him to E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, lying in the East river, on board of which he proceeded to Buzzard's Bay.

HAMPTON NOT SORRY.

Glad He Was a Rebel and Praised Jeff Davis.

THE REUNION ON AT RICHMOND.

A Confederate Flag Waved 'Mid the Strains of "Dixie"—A Report on History—A Reception Given to Mrs. Davis and Her Daughter.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The Confederate reunion is on here with General Gordon presiding.

There were frequent calls for Wade Hampton, and, as the South Carolinian walked to the front of the stage, the band struck up "Dixie" while the whole audience arose and applauded. A veteran was passed to the front bearing an old battleflag that had been shot through in many places and waved it before the vast assemblage. When General Hampton was permitted to speak some one cried "Louder, louder!" "I used to be able to speak loud enough to make you charge," replied General Hampton. Words, he said, could not express his gratitude for the great honor which has been done him.

He had come to mingle with the veterans, perhaps for the last time, and do honor to memory of that great man, President Davis. The general said he would be still fighting now if the Confederate flag was waving. [Great applause.] He had no apology to make for his course. When his state called upon him he went into war as a private and served his country as best he could. The speaker paid a beautiful tribute to the private soldiers, and in conclusion said the only epitaph he wanted written on his tombstone was that he was a Confederate soldier.

General Stephen D. Lee presented the report of the committee on history. The report recommended the establishment of a chair of American history in southern colleges and universities, and the more thorough teaching of history in the schools, public and private, throughout the south. The report divides histories into three classes: First, those written in the north and are totally unfair to the south; second, those written in the north and deal fairly with the south; third, those written in the south.

A reception was given in honor of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hays, in the Confederate museum last night by the regents of that institution. The museum is the building formerly the white house of the Confederacy.

TELLER REFUSES TO SAY.

He Might and Might Not Accept, If Given a Chance.

DENVER, July 1.—Senator Teller arrived here today and will be accorded a big reception tonight. He was asked if he would accept the Democratic nomination for president. He answered;

"I should prefer not to answer that question. No man can accept or decline that which has never been tendered him."

"Do you think the nomination of Boies or Bland would be acceptable to the free silver Republicans of the Rocky Mountain states?"

"Yes, I think our people would support either of those gentlemen, or any other man of good character and ability who is recognized by those favoring the free coinage of silver."

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

											R	H	E
At St. Louis—													
St Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	–	2	8	3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0 –	5	6	0

Batteries—Murphy and Eastenstein; Sugden and Kilkenny. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 500.

											R	H	E
At Louisville—													
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	–	2	8	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	–	9	14	2

Batteries—Warner and Hill; Pfatz and Ehret. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 1,500.

											R	H	E
At Chicago—													
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	–	5	12	1
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	3	5	–	17	21	3

Batteries—Terry and Donahue; O'Connor and Cuppy. Umpire—Keefe. Attendance, 2,800.

											R	H	E
At Baltimore—													
Baltimore	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	*	–	5	10	5
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	–	4	7	7

Batteries—Robinson and Hemming; Wilson and W. H. Clark. Umpire—Betts. Attendance, 3,598.

											R	H	E
At Washington—													
Wash	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	–	3	10	2
Boston	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	*	–	8	12	4

Batteries—McGuire and Mercer; Tenny and Sullivan. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 7,500.

											R	H	E
At Brooklyn—													
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	–	5	10	4
Phila	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	4	6	3

Batteries—Burrell, Daub and Stein; Clements and Taylor. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 2,500.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W	L	Pc		W	L	Pc
Baltimore	37	19	.661	Wash	27	26	.509
Cleveland	35	18	.660	Chicago	32	31	.508
Cincinnati	40	22	.645	Phila	30	29	.508
Boston	34	22	.607	New York	24	33	.421
Brooklyn	29	25	.537	St. Louis	15	44	.254
Pittsburg	30	27	.526	Louisville	11	44	.200

Yesterday's Interstate Games.

At Washington — Washington, 5 runs, 12 hits, 3 errors; Wheeling, 8 runs, 10 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Bowers and Mitchell; Garvey and Davis.

At Ft. Wayne—Ft. Wayne, 7 runs, 10 hits, 6 errors; Toledo, 9 runs, 9 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Swain and Cregier; Kelb and Arthur.

At New Castle—New Castle, 5 runs, 11 hits, 5 errors; Youngstown, 4 runs, 6 hits, 5 errors. Batteries—Brown and Donovan; Spade and Zinram.

At Jackson—Jackson, 12 runs, 11 hits, 3 errors; Saginaw, 5 runs, 9 hits, 3 errors.

Interstate Games Scheduled Today.

Toledo at Ft. Wayne; Saginaw at Jackson; Wheeling at Washington and Youngstown at New Castle.

Interstate League Standing.

	W	L	Pc		W	L	Pc
Ft. Wayne	35	10	.778	New Castle	24	24	.500
Toledo	31	22	.585	Wash'ton	23	25	.479
Jackson	26	24	.520	Youngsto'n	16	32	.333
Wheeling	24	28	.511	Saginaw	15	33	.313

THE MINERS SURELY DEAD.

Very Little Hope of Rescue at Pittston, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 1.—The situation at the Twin shaft has undergone no change. The rescuers continue to work under great difficulties. The squeeze is now general, and at the foot of the shaft the loud rumbling noise of falling rock in distant parts of the mine can be heard.

Double timbering is now being resorted to. It is very slow and tedious work, and even under the most favorable conditions the workers could not hope to clear a gangway to where the imprisoned men are in less than a month.

The cavein at Jeansville some two years ago offers a precedent for the officials of the Twin shaft. As long as there is a possibility of any of the men being alive they feel it their duty to continue the work of attempted rescue. In the Jeansville cavein six men were imprisoned in a breast of the mine for 19 days. On the 19th day they were reached. Five men were dead and one man was alive. The living man was "Big Joe," a Polander. He is now employed as a carpenter at Hazleton. He has been interviewed on the probable fate of the men in the Pittston mine, and says if they are alive and the air is pure where they are they will be able to live for ten days at least. It is taken for granted there is water where they are, and all of the men carried a good supply of food, which could be used sparingly during their imprisonment.

The appeal sent out by the board of trade is already meeting with liberal responses. A gentleman from New York, who does not want his name made public, sends $1,000. Smaller subscriptions, ranging from $5 to $25, have been received. It is expected the whole country will respond to the appeal.

It is now stated that the number of men in the Twin shaft is between 69 and 72.

CONFESSED TO A WOMAN.

A Woman's Charms May Bring Cotell to the Gallows.

AKRON, O., July 1.—Just before the state was ready to rest its case in the Cotell trial, Deputy Sheriff Hart was called to the stand and the most dramatic sensation of the trial was sprung. Hart gave the details of a conversation Monday night between Cotell and a mysterious woman who has been visiting the prisoner every day for a week. During this conversation Cotell admitted his guilt and gave all the details of the crime as in his previous confessions which he has since repudiated.

The woman has been in the employ of the state, and by bringing fruit and flowers and by various other feminine ways has secured the confidence of Cotell. Four deputy sheriffs concealed themselves in the corridor and the woman wormed the statement out of Cotell. The woman's identity is being kept carefully hidden. Hart's testimony was supported by the three others.

Treasury Deficit Decreased.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The indications now are that the excess of government expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year ending will be about $25,500,000, as compared with a deficit of about $43,000,000 for the fiscal year 1895. The receipts for the present month will exceed the expenditures by about $1,400,000.

OHIO BONDS SELL BADLY.

Difficulty Encountered In Floating Them In New York.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Ohio sinking fund commission, composed of S. M. Taylor, secretary of state; F. S. Monnett, attorney general, and W. D. Guildert, auditor, are not meeting with the success they anticipated in the sale of state bonds. The commissioners are here for the purpose of paying $250,000 of the state debt, now due, and of floating an additional $250,000 at 3 per cent. They have canvassed the market quite thoroughly, but thus far have succeeded in getting an advance of only $2,000 for the entire amount over the price offered in Ohio, and out of this must be paid a handsome brokerage fee.

If the deal is not consummated this will be the first time in history that Ohio state bonds have not gone at par or better. The miserable condition of the market, according to Secretary of State Taylor, is due to the silver agitation, and the hesitancy on the part of the capitalists to tie up their funds until the currency question is settled. The commissioners expect to finish the deal and return home by Saturday.

Sued For Debt Paid by Draft.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 1.—McLaughlin & Co., coffee merchants of Chicago, have sued B. Augustin, a wholesale grocer of this city, for $364. The defendant says he sent the Chicago firm a check for the amount, drawn on the Farmers' National bank, last December. The firm held the check for three weeks, at the end of which time the bank failed. Augustin says he has paid the debt, and that the Chicago firm's failure to realize on the check is due solely to its own negligence. A large number of similar cases will be affected by the ruling that will be made in this suit at the September term of the common pleas court.

Old Soldier Reported Buried Alive.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., July 1.—The village of Tarlton is in a state of excitement caused by the report that Sebastian Sowards, an old veteran, had been buried alive. The reported started from the statement of a young man who declares while passing the grave he heard noises coming from within. Sowards' relatives have been notified, but they discredit the story. An effort is being made to get their consent to disinter the body. Sowards was subject to cataleptic fits.

Meekison Nominated For Congress.

COLUMBUS, July 1.—Judge D. Meekison of Napoleon has been nominated by the Democrats for congress. Free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver was endorsed. Delegates to the national convention, John Kuenecke, Putnam county, and Levi Jacobs, Van Wert county.

BLOODSHED AT BEREA.

The Sheriff Calls on the Governor for Assistance.

FOUR COMPANIES ARE WANTED.

With the Aid of Fifty Additional Deputies the Sheriff Cannot Quell the Disturbance—Quite a Number of Men Are Wounded.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—[By Associated Press]—A telephone message from Berea says a riot is in progress in the stone quarries, where a strike has been going on for several weeks. It is said to be a hand to hand conflict between deputy sheriffs and strikers. Over one hundred shots have been fired, and a number have been wounded.

LATER—In the riot at the Berea stone quarries, the strikers undertook to drive out non-union workers. They were met by a force of deputy sheriffs and a fusilade followed, the strikers being repulsed. One man had a leg broken and several others were slightly wounded. Fifty more deputies have been sent to the quarries.

2:30—The sheriff has telegraphed to Governor Bushnell for four companies of militia, to hold the riotous strikers in check.

Chairman Harrity in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—[By Associated Press]—The Hon. W. F. Harrity, chairman of the national Democratic committee, arrived today He had nothing to say regarding the temporary chairmanship of the convention. The national executive committee gave an audience to the silver committee, with closed doors. Vice President Stevenson arrived today, and will leave for Bloomington tomorrow. He would not say anything on political affairs.

Confederate Veterans at Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 1.—[By Associated Press]—At the convention of the United Confederate Veterans, a resolution was adopted favoring the organization of a Sons of Veterans society. A resolution was adopted thanking the people of Chicago for the monument erected to Confederate dead in that city, and for hospitality shown ex Confederates who went to the dedicatory ceremonies.

Sovereign Favors Free Silver.

CHICAGO, July 1.—[By Associated Press]—Grand Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, is here. He denies that he came on political business. He says he is opposed to a gold standard and will support the Democratic candidate if favorable to silver. He likes Teller, Vest and Boies.

The Conference Was Strictly Secret.

CHICAGO, July 1.—[By Associated Press—Governor Altgeld, Governor Stone and several leading Democrats held a meeting today to outline a plan of action for the temporary organization of the national convention. The conference was strictly secret.

No Hope for the Entombed Miners.

WILKESBARRE, July 1.—[By Associated Press]—Another cave-in this morning, of immense proportions, has put back the rescuers two hundred feet. The prospect of reaching the imprisoned miners is gloomy. More falls are looked for during the day.

Harriet Beecher Stowe Dying.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 1.—[By Associated Press]—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is still unconscious, and her physicians announce little or no hope for her recovery.

2 p. m.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe died at noon.

All Right in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 1.—[By Associated Press]—The Republican state convention met, appointed committees and adjourned till 2:30, amid much enthusiasm. The resolutions committee will doubtless endorse the St. Louis platform.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT.

Superintendent Jones's Report for the Last Term.

The following report shows the enrollment of pupils, daily attendance, tardiness, etc., in the Massillon public schools for the term ending June 24, 1896:

Entire number enrolled	1,798
Number of pupils enrolled less re-enrollment	1,777
Average number belonging	1,675
Average daily attendance	1,582
Per cent of attendance based on number belonging	94
Per cent of attendance based on enrollment	89
Absence in days	6,180
Different pupils absent	1,331
Absence in days caused by sickness	1,857
Different pupils absent on account of sickness	518
Number present every half day	471
Number punctual every half day	412
Cases of tardiness	321
Number of different pupils tardy	201
Cases of truancy	34
Different pupils who were truants	20

The enrollment who distributed by grades, as follows: High School 122; Grammar 395; Secondary 424; Primary 836.

Number of pupils in each building: North street 576; Tremont street 545; East street 373; Cherry street 97; West Main street 119; Richville avenue 88.

Number of teachers employed including special teachers, substitute and superintendent 42.

You need Hood's Sarsaparilla to enrich and purify your blood, create an appetite and give sweet, refreshing sleep.

CHICAGO, July 1.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, weaker, $2.75@$3.55; cattle active, beeves, $3.50@$4.60; sheep, steady.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

YET LOVE CAN LAST.

Yet love can last, yet love can last,
The future be as was the past,
And faith and fondness never know
The chill of dwindling aftergiow,
If to familiar hearth there cling
The virgin freshness of the spring
And April's music still be heard
In wooing voice and winning word.

If when autumnal shadows streak
The furrowed brow, the wrinkled cheek,
Devotion, deepening to the close,
Like fruit that ripens tenderer grows;
If, though the leaves of youth and hope,
Lie thick on life's declining slope,
The fond heart, faithful to the last,
Lingers in love drifts to the past;
If, with the gravely shortening days,
Faith trims the lamp, faith feeds the blaze,
And reverence, robed in wintry white,
Sheds fragrance like a summer night—
Then love can last!

—Alfred Austin.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"Gossip—it's a confounded nuisance! That's what I call it! Why can't they let us alone? I am accustomed to any amount of gossip. People must have something to talk about, and I'm sure I'm delighted to be able to afford them any amusement, but when it comes to being smacked on the back and congratulated six times in one afternoon it's coming it a bit too strong. I don't mind for my own sake—a man can look after himself—but I'm thinking of you. I was in hopes that you had not heard."

"Not heard indeed! I had two letters this morning and three this afternoon, four wanting to know when the wedding was to be and the fifth from a girl asking to be bridesmaid. I am afraid to go out. People fly at me at every corner, shake my hands off and say how delighted they are, and how charming it is, and how they always knew it would come to this, and that we are made for one another—they never did know two people so exactly suited."

"Extraordinary! That's what they say to me. I never was so taken aback in my life. Of course we've always been good friends, but"—

"Certainly not."

"And I don't think"—

"Neither do I. It's absurd! Utter nonsense!"

"No, but really—let us have it out while we are about it. What can have given rise to such a ridiculous report? We have been a good deal together, of course, because we are in the same set and always seem to hit it off, and you are such a jolly good dancer and all that kind of thing—but I can't see what we have done to set people talking at this rate. Honestly, now—I am anxious to know—did you ever imagine—that is to say, did you think—I mean, have I ever"—

"You never have. No, Captain May, and I have never imagined! On the contrary, I don't mind admitting, now that we are upon the subject, that I have cherished a secret grudge against you because you have never given me an opportunity of refusing you. That sort of neglect rankles in a woman's mind, and now you see for yourself the awkward position in which it has placed me. When people ask if I am engaged to you, I am obliged to confess that I have never been asked. You ought to have thought of this and provided against it. It would have been so easy some night at a ball or in an interval at the theater—the whole thing might have been over in five minutes, and then I should have been able to say that I had refused you, and everything would have been happy and comfortable. I don't feel as if I could ever forgive you!"

"Sorry, indeed! You see I should have been most happy, only I could never feel quite sure that you really would re"—

"How odious you are! You need not have been afraid. There never was anything more certain since the beginning of the world. I wouldn't marry you to save my life. I would as soon think of falling in love with the man in the moon. We have always been friends, of course, but that counts for nothing. One may like a person very much and yet find it quite impossible to go any further. I could better love a worse man."

"Same with me. I think no end of you, but when Lewis came up and congratulated me the other day I was struck all of a heap. If he had said the same thing about a dozen other girls, I should have been less surprised, but it never occurred to me to look upon you in that light."

"Oh, indeed! I'm awfully obliged, I'm sure, but I don't think much of your taste. There are a dozen other men who wouldn't agree with you, that's one comfort. As I am so utterly repulsive in your eyes, I think I had better say 'Good afternoon' at once and relieve you of my presence."

"What nonsense you talk! I never said a word about your appearance that I know of. That's the worst of arguing with a woman—she flies off at a tangent, and there's no doing any good with her. I don't see why you should be offended. You seemed to think it just as impossible to fall in love with me."

"That's different—I mean I don't care what you think, but other people think—that's to say, I have always been told— Some people think I am very nice, if you don't. I think it's perfectly hateful of you to say such things. I should like to know, just as a matter of curiosity, what it is in me you object to so much?"

"You won't like it, you know, when you do hear. You'll be in a bigger rage than ever. Much better leave it alone. Well, if you will have it, I dislike the way you do your hair. Wait a moment; it means more than you think. It is not only ugly in itself, but it shows a fatal want of perception. Your beauty—if you will allow me to say so—is of a classic order, and if you adopted a more natural style of coiffure your appearance would really be—er—uncommonly fetching! 'Stead of that, you persist in following a hideous exaggeration of fashion, which destroys your individuality and is utterly unsuited to your style. It seems a small thing in itself, but it has farreaching consequences. The moment we meet I notice it, don't you know, and feel annoyed. The whole time I am with you I am worrying about it. It sets up a chronic state of exasperation. Perhaps you don't understand the feeling"—

"Oh, yes, I do! Perfectly! I feel the same toward you because you will insist on wearing enormous stand up collars. I call that a want of perception, if you like. I wouldn't be personal for the world, but I have seen men with longer necks. When you want to speak to your neighbor, you have to twist your whole body. It makes me die with laughing to see you."

"Delighted to afford you so much amusement. Sorry I make myself so ridiculous! You are excessively polite, I'm sure."

"You were a great deal worse yourself. You said that I"—

"Nothing of the kind. You misunderstood me. I simply remarked"—

"Don't contradict! You said I was an ugly thing, and that it exasperated you only to see me. You did! It makes it worse to deny it. I can't think how you can look me in the face!"

"Why get excited? It's really not worth while, and you will make yourself so hot. It's not becoming to be hot. I was about to say when you so rudely interrupted me that you had misunderstood the meaning of my remarks. I simply observed"—

"I don't care a little bit what you observed. I am not going to talk to you any longer. I am going across the room to mamma. Good afternoon, Captain May. You needn't dance with me at Lady Bolton's this evening, as my hair annoys you so much."

"I shall ask Miss Cunliffe instead. She is a capital waltzer. Your mother is waiting for you at the door. Fourth and sixth, wasn't it, and the first extra? I must ask her at once, as she is so much engaged. Good afternoon, then, Miss Blanchard, if you will go, and, as the good little boys say, 'Thank you so much for a pleasant afternoon.'"

ON THE WAY HOME—HER SOLILOQUY.

"He never thought of such a thing. It never occurred to him to think of me in that light. Hateful creature! And why not, I should like to know? Doesn't he think I'm nice? * * * I never cared for him, but he has no business not to like me. What horrid taste! * * * And to talk of a dozen other girls! That means Lucie Charvie, I suppose, and Adeline Rowe. I have noticed that he dances with them. * * * I don't see why he should like them better than me. I'm the prettiest, and I can be awfully nice if I like. I have never been really nice to him—not my very nicest—or he wouldn't have talked as he did today. * * * I might try the effect this evening. I meant to be offended, but perhaps the other would have more effect. I believe I'll try it. No one can ever say that I am a flirt, but there are occasions when it is a girl's duty to teach a man a lesson, and he had no business to say that about my hair. * * * I wonder if he was right? He has awfully good taste, as a rule. I believe, after all, it would be rather becoming. * * * I'll get Elise to try tonight, and wear my new white dress, and the pearls, and I'll say to him the very first thing that I'm sorry and ask him to dance with me, all the same. Then, when he sees how nice I am, he will be vexed with himself for being so hasty. It will do him no end of good. I'd give worlds if he would only propose to me before the season is over. I'd refuse him, of course, but that wouldn't matter. It would be kind of me to take the trouble, because it is dreadful to see a man so conceited, and if it were not for that he would be quite charming. * * * I'll begin this evening. How exciting! Poor Captain May!"

HIS SOLILOQUY.

"She looked disgracefully pretty. Nothing like putting a girl in a good, stand up rage to see what she's made of. I never knew she had so much in her before. And she would just as soon think of falling in love with the man in the moon, would she? That's pretty tall. Hang it all! Why do they put things in a fellow's head? I was happy enough before, and now this has unsettled me altogether. * * * A man may not want to marry a girl, but that's no reason why she should be so precious indifferent. I always fancied that she had a decided weakness. * * * So she wants to laugh at me, does she? Little wretch! She is always up to some mischief. I wouldn't object if it was at some other fellow, for those dimples are uncommonly fetching. I believe she is right about the collars, all the same—thought so myself more than once. If another shape would suit me better, it seems rather absurd to stick to these. 'Man in the moon,' eh? Humph! Well, it doesn't do to be too awfully sure—it's a bad thing to get into the way of boasting. How would it be if I took her in hand and tried to work a cure? Do her all the good in the world to be brought down a peg or two and find her own level, and the process would not be unpleasant. Hi, cabby! Stop at the first decent hosier's you come to. I want to get out."

Extract from The Times of four months later:

"On the 26th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxbridge, assisted by the Rev. Noel Blanchard, the brother of the bride, Cyril Aubrey May, captain Royal Horse guards, second son of James Eaton May, Esq., of Brompton manor, Hants, to Phyllis Mary Olivia, only daughter of Major Blanchard of Barcombe, Co. Wicklow, and Floraire, Alpes-Maritimes."—Sketch.

Chrysanthemum Salad.

In Japan the flowers of the chrysanthemum constitute a popular dish. During the months of November and December bunches of them, washed and carefully displayed, may be seen in the stores of all the dealers in vegetables. Almost all the varieties are edible, strictly speaking, but those to which preference is usually given have deep yellow flower heads.

HOUSES BUILT IN TREES.

New Guinea Claims the Distinction of Furnishing This Unique Spectacle.

Man was indubitably at one period of his existence an arboreal animal. He had much to do with "the trees of the garden." In some places and as represented by some races he still lives among them.

The natives of New Guinea climb like monkeys and travel for long distances from one tree to another without descending to the ground. The birds build little fairylike cabins on the ground, but the people construct their houses in the top of the tallest forest trees. First a native, having climbed the great trunk of the teak or cedar or oak tree he has selected, begins by cutting off some of the branches the right length to support a platform of bamboo on which his house is to rest. You would wonder how he could do anything with the tools he uses if you should see them. He has no saw or steel edged ax, but only a sort of tomahawk made of stone and knives of bone or hard wood. When, however, he has in some way managed to get the limbs of his tree so cut and fashioned as to support his house, his hardest work is done.

The house itself is soon built and is made of bamboo strips and thatched with palm leaves. All parts are firmly lashed together with strips of rattan palm, a very tough vine, used by the natives in place of ropes. It is not a large house, though it sometimes contains several rooms, but it is a safe and secure retreat for the women and children in case of a sudden attack by hostile tribes.

The house is reached from the ground by a long ladder or inclined plane, made of woven vines. In case an enemy appears the ladder is drawn up, and the man and his family and the pig are safe within the house. The elevation not only secures the household from wild beasts and from the ants that roam the country, seeking what they may devour, but also from disease germs, which, like those of yellow fever, do not rise above a certain level. The breeze, too, rocks the house gently, like a cradle, and sets the fresh air into circulation, making it delightfully refreshing after the sultry heats below.

If you should climb the long ladder and peep in at the door, you will find the family, perhaps, all asleep or sitting about the floor eating yams, cocoanuts and bananas, and sharing them with their pet pigs, parrots or poultry. You will find there no pictures, toys or playthings, such as even the poorest children among us possess; no music and no books, no furniture in the room, not even a bed and no mats on the floor.

Many a true built nest is constructed with more art and is more comfortable for the little ones who are born in it, and is far prettier than the rude huts of the wild men of New Guinea.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

Would Take Five Hundred Years to Cover It at a Swift Steamer's Pace.

"The sun is about 93,000,000 miles distant from the earth," writes Alden W. Quimby in Ladies' Home Journal. "It varies through the year because the earth's orbit is elliptical, and the sun is at one focus of the ellipse. The earth is more than 3,000,000 of miles nearer the sun in December than in June, at which time the latitudes south of the equator receive his direct rays and experience the great heat of their summer.

"Let us try to comprehend the figures stated. The other day two racers of the sea proudly lowered the record of transatlantic passage. Could they turn their prows to the sun, and drive their great engines day and night in the crossing of the ether main, it would be 500 years before they could reach harbor.

"Most persons have noticed the appreciable interval of time between the stroke of an ax at a distance and the resultant sound. Could we hear the sound of a solar explosion we would know that the explosion had occurred 14 years before. Perhaps the most striking illustration is that which imagines a little child to have an arm long enough to reach the sun. The child might thrust its fingers into the seething fires, but it would grow up to maturity and calmly descend into the valley of extreme old age, blissfully unconscious of any pain from the burning; in fact, it would require another such lifetime to bring the news to the brain."

Birds That Feign Death.

One of the most remarkable devices resorted to by wild things for their own protection is that of shamming death. A beetle or spider will double in its legs and lie as if dead. The reason for this is obvious. It may then be passed over, mistaken for a bit of leaf or stick. But it is more difficult to account for this practice in birds.

A moor hen or land rail will feign death, lying in the hand perfectly limp and to all appearances unconscious. It has been suggested that the idea is that, being already dead, the captor will not trouble to kill them.

More probably it is merely a ruse in the hope that by lying still they may be forgotten and crawl off presently unobserved. Another reason is suggested by the fact that cats and the cat tribe do not often touch their prey unless it moves.—London Standard.

A Double Purpose.

Get into the habit of walking with the eyes cast thoughtfully on the ground. It gives people the impression that you are a deep thinker, and you may be able to pick up articles of value that others have lost.—Atchison Globe.

Companions of the noble orders take rank immediately after the knights of the same order, their precedence among themselves being arranged by a complicated but well understood system.

Many books require no thought from those who read them, and for a simple reason—they made no such demand upon those who wrote them.—Colton.

PALMY PEARL TIMES.

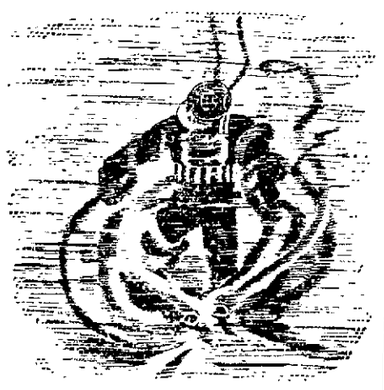
MORE MONEY IN FISHING FOR THEM THAN IN GOLD DIGGING.

But There Are Serious Dangers In the Pearl Fisheries of La Paz—How the Gems Are Secured—The Value of the Yearly Product.

[Special Correspondence.]

GUAYMAS, Mexico, June 13.—Every now and then a gold fever breaks out among the residents of this section of the world, and the natives sells out all his household stuff and starts for the coast of Lower California. Not long ago such a fever prevailed here to an alarming extent, and many leading citizens of Guaymas took passage for Mulege, on the east coast of the California peninsula. When they arrived there, they found that the alleged goldfields were a long distance off, across a desert as dry and solitary as Sahara, and the few of them who persevered to the end came back without any gold. Some of them picked up a few pearls (on the way, as it were) and by their sale in a measure reimbursed the outlay for their outfit. But they don't seem to value pearls very highly, and I was able to get a few good bargains out of an old fisherman who had once lived at La Paz. He was so disappointed at the outcome of his gold venture that he was ready to take any offer for the pearls, reasonable or unreasonable. He reminded me of the old man who went fishing for catfish and caught a trout, but threw it back into the water with the remark: "When I go trouting, I go a-trouting, but when I go a-catting I go a-catting. And this time I'm after cats." But notwithstanding the comparative abundance of pearls on this coast they are not found in such numbers as about 50 years ago.

There are yet living old citizens who can remember the palmy times of the pearl fishers and who tell the Spanish traditions of the earliest discoveries. The very first pearls ever taken from American waters by white men were found on the coast of South America, at the famous pearl islands of Cubagua and Margarita, in 1499. Columbus himself found the natives wearing great strings of pearls, and as the heat on that coast was intense he was inclined to believe the narration of the historian Pliny that pearls were the sublimated dews of heaven which fell into the open



PEARL DIVER AND DEVILFISH.

mouths of oysters at night. The Spaniards worked these Margarita pearl fisheries for 200 years, in the single year 1587 sending to Spain 150 pounds of pearls, many of them of great size and beauty. Finally these fisheries became nearly exhausted, but other beds were discovered as Spanish conquests extended, notably at the mouth of the La Hacha river, the isle of Pearls, the gulf of Panama and lastly the east coast of Lower California. The last named deposits have yielded the finest pearls discovered in modern times. They are still yielding, and today more pearls are being found there than anywhere else along the coasts of the two Americas.

More than 1,000 divers are employed during the season, which lasts from the month of May to November of each year. They are furnished with boats, money and diving paraphernalia by local merchants, with whom they contract for all the pearls they find. The total annual product is estimated at $500,000, but the poor native gets but a small portion of this, and what he does get is soon squandered.

The value of the pearls themselves depends upon their size and shape, as well as their color and condition, and pearls that will sell readily in one part of the world will not "go" in another. For instance, the rich black pearls for which the California fisheries are famous are much sought by the nobility of Europe, and particularly by the Russians. Many a black pearl may be seen at Moscow today among the jewels of the nobility gathered at the coronation of the czar. Russia delights in the black pearl, but it will not sell in the United States, except for speculation. The favorites here are the beautiful white ones, always in vogue, and the blue, which, however, are not held in so high esteem.

The fishing is extremely precarious, and besides the uncertainty of the "finds" are the many dangers of the deep. The most expert of the divers are Mexicans, who descend into deep water and who remain a long time submerged. Of late years many of the divers have been equipped with armor and diving bells, but still there is no season that passes without great loss of life. The lower currents of the sea are so cold that the divers are afflicted with rheumatic paralysis, which drives them from the business and fills their last days with misery. One of their enemies is the shark, for whose benefit they used to carry knives between their teeth, which were also serviceable in detaching the oysters. But the foe most to be dreaded is the terrible devilfish, which haunts the beds at the bottom of the sea. It does not go in search of its prey, but if a diver happens to come within reach of one or more of its tentacles it suddenly clutches him with deathlike grasp and either cuts off his supply of air or crushes out his life. And many a diver has been lost in the terrible grip of the deadly devilfish.

J. W. ACKERS.

WHY WE SHOULD REJOICE.

Many Reasons For Being Happy on the Nation's Birthday.

There has not been a decade since the adoption of the constitution, except in time of war, in which the condition of the country and of its inhabitants has not been better than in the decade before. A hundred years ago workmen in the great cities were glad to earn 40 cents a day. In the country they got from $30 to $60 a year and board. Money would not go as far then as it will now. Sugar was an unattainable luxury. Prosperous farmers lived in a state of squalor that would now be considered unendurable by the "submerged tenth" of the tenement districts. There were no free schools or free libraries. Sickness for a workman meant an indefinite imprisonment after his recovery in a filthy debtors' jail whose torments surpassed those of the steppes of Siberia, and the richest merchant could not be sure that business misfortune might not bring him at any moment to the same position. No such thing as a labor union existed and strikes for better wages were unknown.

The political conditions were as bad as the social. Men without money could not vote, and in one state or another Catholics, Jews and freethinkers were disfranchised. The constitutions of some states required the governors to be rich men and the judges and members of the legislatures had to possess considerable amounts of property. But nevertheless corruption in its meanest forms was at least as rife as it is today and scurrilous defamation was so common that it is hard to understand how a gentleman could have remained in public life.

We have a better country in all respects than our forefathers had. The tone of politics is higher, national self respect is infinitely more sensitive, the condition of labor is incomparably superior and the general standard of comfort so much better that not one-tenth of the people then lived as well as nine-tenths live now. And therefore we can celebrate our national birthday with light hearts, not forgetting the reforms that remain to be won, but taking comfort and courage from those that have already been achieved.—San Francisco Examiner.

Emile Arton Gets Six Months.

PARIS, June 29.—Emile Arton, implicated with Dr. Herz and the late Baron von Reinach in the frauds on the Panama Canal company, has been sentenced to six months at hard labor.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

A Two Years' Conflict With a Mortal Enemy—Sleepless Nights and Weary Days—Relief at Last.

From Buffalo News.

Mr. Charles W. Marsh, ex-deputy sheriff, and now following the profession of private detective, resides at 25 Bremen street, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Marsh has had many wonderful experiences, but none have caused him so much trouble and never was relief more welcome than in the case he relates here. He says:

"For about two years I suffered at times most intenselywith kidney complaint; the pain across the small of my back was almost unendurable. I have thought my only relief would be at the hospital. At night I always seemed to worse and unable to get my natural sleep. I have much walking to do, and often come home feeling so sick and wearied that I could not eat my meals. My head ached incessantly. I have despaired time and again of getting relief. Happening to see an advertisement in the Buffalo papers of Doan's Kidney Pills, I thought they might help me, although I sometimes believed my trouble to be of rheumatic origin. I got some of the kidney pills and after the first box I noticed a decided change. I continued their use, and I am happy to say that today I am a well man, the headache has entirely disappeared, my back is stronger and the pain has left it. At the present time I am engaged in detective work, involving a great deal of walking; still I am able to lie down to rest at night, feeling free from the aches and pains that formerly made my life misarable, rising in the morning refreshed from natural sleep. I would like to tell the many sufferers, such as I have been, what a valuable remedy they will find in Doan's Kidney Pills. I write to you, the proprietors of Doan's Kidney Pills, to acknowledge their merit, and feel that I cannot say enough in praise of them. You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you choose. Even then it will be a small way indeed of showing my gratitude and my wish that others should benefit likewise."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., sole agents for the U. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. The Saltsman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Phila., Pa.

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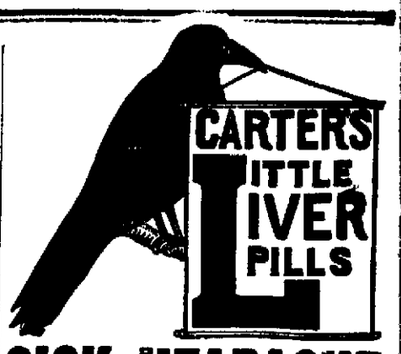

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostril Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

CATARRH

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Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of Taste and Smell The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street New York.

COLD IN HEAD

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box.

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For sale by F. E. Seaman.

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Very much better goods, too: everything being guaranteed strictly pure and fresh.

A FEW FAIR EXAMPLES:

Fairbank Brown Soap, 17 oz. bars	7 for 25c
" Standard Soap, 10 oz. bars	7 " 25c
" Plymouth Rock Soap, 7oz bars	7 " 25c
Gold Dust Washing Powder	4 lbs " 19c
Fancy New Jersey Tomatoes	3 cans for 25c
" Maine Corn	3 " " 25c
Pure Black Pepper, ground	18c lb.
" Jamaica Ginger, ground	25c lb
Rio Coffee, fancy quality, 25c lb., 7 lbs	$1.00
Old Government Java and Mocha Coffee	34c lb., 3 lbs. for $1.00
50c quality Tea	25c lb., 5 lbs for $1.00
60c " "	35c lb., 3 lbs " 1.00
Pure Cream Tartar	35c lb.
New Castle Baking Soda	1 lb paper, 5c
New York State Full Cream Cheese, 5lbs.	70c
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa	¼lb 22c
Kaufmann's White Dove Flour, Spring Wheat Patent Flour	49lbs. for $1.00
Columbia River Salmon	1 lb tall can, 10c
Mustard or Spiced Sardines	5c box
Pork Dry Salt Sides, about 15 lbs.	9c lb
Sugar Cured Hams, 20 to 24 lbs.	9½c lb
Soda Crackers	4c lb
Ginger Snaps, Wine Cakes, Lemon Coffee Cakes, Animal and Nic Nac Crackers	4¼c lb. 7c lb.

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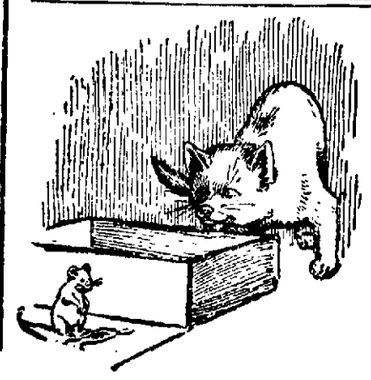

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His Early Life and Education—His Law Practice—His Business Career—His Political Services—His Home Life and Personal Habits—A Millionaire, but Amazingly Democratic—His Popularity In His Own Locality.

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Only those who personally know him can fully appreciate the justice and appropriateness of nominating Hon. Garret Augustus Hobart of Paterson, N. J., for the vice presidency of the United States. Although he was not himself an aspirant for the nomination, because his political ambitions involved an entirely different programme, yet he at last reluctantly yielded to an almost universal demand on the part of the Republicans of the state when he consented to be considered a candidate. There were other reasons why he did not want a nomination that most men would have worked hard to secure, which would be appreciated were they fully known, so that to those cognizant with the circumstances he has made a bigger sacrifice than most people would imagine.

The "man from Texas" who wanted to know who "this man Hobart" was simply showed his own limited acquaintance, for there is hardly a man in the country who knows more really great men of the United States intimately than Mr Hobart. Even his most intimate friends at the convention were astonished at the extent of this

GARRET A. HOBART.

acquaintanceship. And there is no doubt in the world that when he becomes better known among the people generally he will be fully as popular with them as he is now with those who have the honor of his general personal acquaintance.

As a Young Law Student.

Garret A. Hobart was born at Long Branch on June 3, 1844. After attending some preparatory schools he entered Rutgers college, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1863. In the same year he entered the law office of ex-Mayor Socrates Tuttle at Paterson as a student. Mr. Tuttle was at the time one of the leading citizens of the city of Paterson, if not of the state. He was a stalwart Republican and a brilliant orator, whose eloquent voice was frequently heard from the platform during the exciting days around the organization of the Republican party. Schooled by such a tutor, Mr. Hobart had instilled in him the principles of Republicanism of the most stalwart character, and not infrequently the young man was himself pushed forward by his friend and adviser, so that before long Mr. Tuttle's name was known not more extensive-

MRS. HOBART.

ly as a local party leader than his brilliant young protege. Living in the same house as he did, it was only natural that he should fall in love with Mr. Tuttle's accomplished and amiable daughter, the Mrs. Hobart of today.

Mr. Hobart was admitted to the bar in 1866 and three years later was licensed as full fledged counselor at law. He began in the same manner as all other young lawyers, taking petty cases before the justices or wherever else they came, and at the same time doing considerable office work. It was only natural from his surroundings and training that he should become a politician, and he began this in 1871, when he became a candidate for and was elected the Paterson city counsel. In this capacity he served one year and then resigned in consequence of his being appointed as counsel for the Passaic county board of freeholders, taking possession of this office in 1872. He was reappointed the next year, but immediately tendered his resignation because of having been elected to the assembly in the fall of 1872, he thinking that no man should hold these two offices, for fear that they might conflict in their duties. He served with such distinction in the assembly that he was not only re-elected in 1873, but was elected speaker over that body of the legislature. He is universally conceded to have been one of the fairest and ablest speakers the assembly of New Jersey ever had.

Ability as a Presiding Officer.

In 1875 Mr. Hobart declined a renomination for the assembly, but in 1876 he was elected senator from Passaic county, in which capacity he served with such satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1879 by 1,899 majority, the largest majority that Passaic county had up to that time ever given for any candidate. He was elected president of the senate in 1881 and again in 1882, and still further proved his consummate ability as a presiding officer over a deliberative body. During his term in the senate he introduced a very large number of bills, the major part of which he prepared himself. His knowledge on parliamentary law, and particularly of legislative rules and practice, is consummate. He is frequently referred to as an authority on these subjects.

By this time Mr. Hobart began to show an aptitude for business management that attracted attention outside of his local home. His ability as a financial manager was widely recognized, and everybody saw that the young lawyer was becoming wealthy. A man who can successfully manage his own business is regarded as a safe man to place in charge of the business of others, especially when the others have not been so successful in their management. So in 1874 the stockholders of the New Jersey Midland railroad, now the New York, Susquehanna and Western, seeing the concern going to general smash through extravagance and mismanagement, unanimously selected Mr. Hobart as the one they wanted as the receiver of the road, and he was appointed to that position by the court of chancery. He managed the road so well that in a very short time it was placed on a good footing, and the stockholders were astonished at the receipt of a substantial dividend. In recognition of this service Mr. Hobart was, on the reorganization of the company, elected the president, and its improvement continued. When it had been placed in first class condition, he resigned the presidency of the road in consequence of the pressure of his other business, which had become to be something immense. About the same time he was appointed receiver of the Montclair railroad and of the Jersey City and Albany road, both of which he lifted out of the mire and put in good condition before turning them again over to the stockholders.

The reputation Mr. Hobart thus achieved by his ability to put defunct and bankrupt corporations on their feet naturally suggested him as the right man for receiver of the First National bank of Newark when that institution went under. The condition of the affairs of the bank was very bad, and the stockholders and even the depositors despaired of ever getting their money back. It was in 1880 that he was appointed receiver of the bank, and inside of six months he had so managed its affairs that the depositors were paid in full, and the business of the institution was closed up to the perfect satisfaction of everybody concerned.

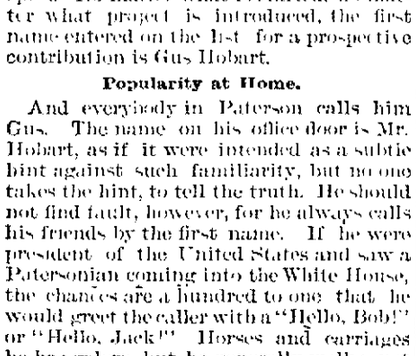
This achievement attracted the attention of big capitalists and the directors of large concerns, who desired to secure the advice and co-operation of such a wonderful financial manager. The consequence was that he was induced to go into one company and another, this bank and that, till the result was that last year he was a director in nearly 60 different companies and a stockholder in as many more. At the same time his wealth continued incidentally to increase till he became a very rich man. No one knows how rich he is, but he is certainly considerably more than a millionaire. And yet he is as approachable and unostentatious as he was when he was studying law in Socrates Tuttle's law office on Ellison street. There is hardly an important enterprise in Paterson in which Mr. Hobart has not a large interest, and he is interested in many throughout the state of New Jersey as well as in New York state and other places.

Mr. Hobart served for several years as a member of the New Jersey Republican state committee and in 1880 was elected its chairman. In 1884 he was elected as a member of the national Republican committee and in 1892 was elected the vice president of the organization. In the same year an effort was made to induce him to take the chairmanship of the committee, but he declined the honor, preferring a less prominent place on the committee. He has, however, remained continuously a member of the committee from the time of his first appointment.

A Man of Business.

At the present time Mr. Hobart is the president of the Paterson Railway company, which controls the valuable electric lines of Paterson. For many years the Paterson street railroads were run at a loss, but under Mr. Hobart's management they have been made paying, despite the enormous sums expended for up to date improvements and the latest things in rolling stock. He is president of the Passaic Water company, which supplies Passaic and Paterson with water, and is a dominant spirit of the East Jersey Water company, which supplies Newark, Jersey City and other places. He is the governor of the Paterson Society For Establishing Useful Manufactures, the oldest and one of the most important organizations of the kind in the country. He is a director of the First National bank of Paterson and of the Paterson Savings Institution, director and treasurer of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery company and interested in numerous manufacturing industries in Paterson and vicinity.

Mr. Hobart's greatest personal charm is his affability and sociability. He is never too busy to receive any one, and it makes no difference whether it be a millionaire or a laboring man, a president or a mes-



MR. HOBART'S HOME

senger His business is immense, his offices covering almost an entire floor of the Paterson Savings Institution building. He answers every letter he receives, no matter how trivial its character, and his stenographer, Miss Anna Childs, one of the fastest typewriters in the country, keeps her machine rapping away at railroad speed all the time he is in his office A large proportion of the letters Mr. Hobart receives are appeals for charity. Seldom are these ignored. "I am sometimes ashamed of my weakness," said he to the writer one day recently, "but I cannot resist these appeals. I must stop before I am ruined myself. This settles it." He threw down the six begging letters before him with a gesture of fatigue, but a moment later he pulled out a checkbook and wrote out a contribution for each one of the impecunious applicants. No one knows how much Mr. Hobart gives away every year for benevolence and charity, but it must be a fortune There is a suspicion that his good nature has been abused in this respect. No matter what is started, no matter what project is introduced, the first name entered on the list for a prospective contribution is Gus Hobart.

Popularity at Home.

And everybody in Paterson calls him Gus. The name on his office door is Mr. Hobart, as if it were intended as a subtle hint against such familiarity, but no one takes the hint, to tell the truth. He should not find fault, however, for he always calls his friends by the first name. If he were president of the United States and saw a Patersonian coming into the White House, the chances are a hundred to one that he would greet the caller with a "Hello, Bob!" or "Hello, Jack!" Horses and carriages he has galore, but he generally walks, not even half the time patronizing the trolley lines of which he is the president and on the cars of which it is natural to assume he would not have to pay fare. He is amazingly democratic in his conduct for a millionaire. He will sit with the crowd in a circus, join with the "rooters" at a ball match, stop and talk with a newsboy, and every man, woman and child in Paterson knows him and loves him.

Mr. Hobart lives in a handsome and yet unostentatious residence on the corner of Carroll and Ellison streets in the city of Paterson, N. J. Carroll street is filled with shade trees and is one of the handsomest and most attractive quarters of the city. Mr. Hobart has made many additions to what was originally rather a plain house. The broad piazzas and cozy interior give it a homelike appearance. Carroll hall is Liberty hall for all who come, whether rich or poor. All are welcome. Scarcely a Sunday passes but that it is the temporary haven of some distinguished man. Many of the biggest men of this country have stretched their legs under his hospitable table and partaken of a dinner that they will never forget, for Mr. Hobart has a good digestion and enjoys the good things of life. He is personally very temperate in his habits. He does not even smoke. Being so much in the company of other smokers, he has made several attempts to acquire the habit, but nature has given him an abhorrence of tobacco, and the visitors monopolize the rare brand of fragrant Havanas that always lie in profusion on the tables and sideboards

Mr. Hobart has one child, a son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., whom everybody calls Junior. He is a fine, manly little fellow, whose life has been spared through the most careful attention, for he was naturally delicate. But he has apparently outgrown his boyish weakness and promises to become a strong, hearty man, inheriting his father's intelligence in many respects. He is the apple of his father's and mother's eye, for he is the only child.

A Sad Bereavement.

For indeed a sad affliction recently came to this happy family and hardly for a moment in months have the mother's eyes been free from the unbidden tears that would arise at the memory of a lovable daughter. On the 1st of May, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and their two children, Junior and Miss Fanny, the latter a young lady, started with some friends on a pleasure trip through Europe. Those who wished them godspeed as the big liner New York backed out of her pier on that bright May morning little imagined that Miss Fanny, waving her last adieu amid the mountain of flowers that surrounded her, would be a corpse when she returned home. The young lady was taken down with diphtheria at Lake Como and died in a few hours. Her remains were interred at midnight in the little English churchyard, but subsequently were brought to Paterson and given a last resting place in Cedar Lawn cemetery. The pleasure trip was broken up, and the sorrowing parents returned to a lonesome home, for Miss Fanny was the life of the house, the center of attraction for the bevy of young people who used to make it so lively and attractive. This was a terrible blow to the parents. Mrs. Hobart has not recovered from it to this day.

Mr. Hobart is a man who would grace any position to which he might be elected. Unconsciously to himself, the same agencies that have made him so potent in state matters may make him very soon a leading factor in national affairs. Those who imagine that he would be a dummy vice president are mistaken. He would at once assume the position to which nature and his abilities have befitted him, and his many friends believe that the present honor will be but a stepping stone to something higher one of these days.

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In glass. That's the way Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come. And it's a more important point than you think. It keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. They're put up in a better way, than the huge, old-fashioned pills. No griping, no violence, no reaction afterward that sometimes leaves you worse off than before. In that way, they cure permanently Sick headache, billious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilicus attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured They're tiny, sugar coated granules a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts—the smallest in size, the easiest to take.

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Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists

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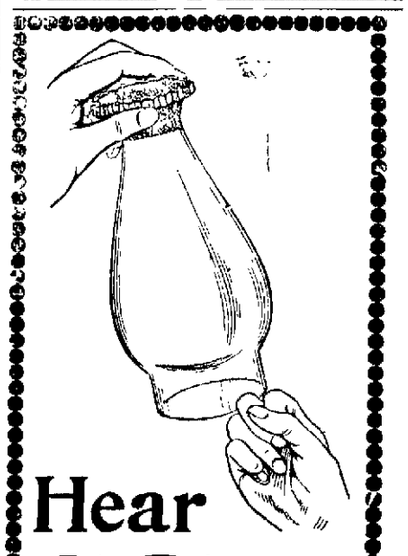

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These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars on the very low second-class rate ticket

For further information, address
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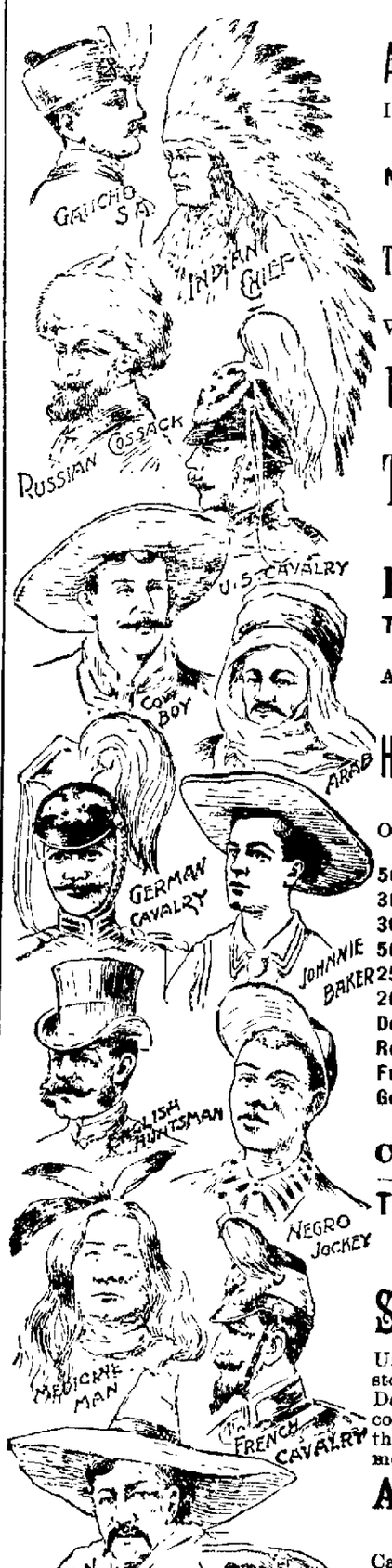

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100 INDIAN WARRIORS,
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At night a Brilliant Electric Display by the Largest Portable Double Electric Plant of 250,000 candle power yet constructed for any similar purpose. Two circuits ensuring a perfectly reliable illumination, making night as light as day.

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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1896.

It can be said of few men that contact with them increases the popular feeling of respect. It can be said of Major McKinley. None who witnessed that scene of rare dignity in his own home on Monday afternoon, when surrounded by representatives of every state and territory, by the members of his own family, and by fast friends, could fail to go away without a happier impression of the man, and a loftier conception of political effort. The opportunity of witnessing such an event rarely falls to the lot of the general public. As a rule these notification ceremonies are conducted in private. But this is the year of the people.

Nikola Tesla has "views" on on matrimony, too. During a recent interview he was asked if he believed in marriage for persons of artistic temperament. In reply he said that for an artist, musician or writer, yes; but for an inventor, no. The first three, he said, may gain inspiration from a woman's influence and be led by their love to higher achievement, but an inventor, he believes, has so intense a nature "with so much in it of wild, passionate quality," that in giving himself to a woman he might love he would give everything, and so take everything from his chosen field. He does not think that many great inventions can be named that have been made by married men. And yet Mr. Edison has been married twice

THE SHIP PROTECTION PLANK.

Popular interest in tariff and finance has crowded out of public attention a very important plank in the Republican programme which favors the restoration of the early American policy of discriminating duties for the up-building of our merchant marine and protection of our shipping in the foreign trade. Some of the more prominent arguments in favor of this policy are thus briefly put:

It creates preference for American ships in the carrying of American commerce.

It was in force for nearly forty years—from the beginning of our government down to 1828, during all of which time an average of 90 per cent of American foreign commerce was carried in American ships.

Ship protection was abondoned, because it was no longer thought necessary, and from that time the proportion of carriage of American commerce in American ships has declined, until today but 11.7 per cent of American commerce is carried in American ships

Five million tons of ships are employed in carrying American foreign commerce, less than three-quarters of a million tons of which are American.

$400,000,000 would be spent in American shipyards building the ships necessary to carry American commerce if the policy is adopted by the United States.

$300,000,000 now annually sent abroad to pay for the carriage of American commerce, passengers and mails, would be retained in the United States if American ships did the work.

$4,500,000,000, it has been estimated by the most competent experts, have been sent abroad during the past thirty years to pay for the carriage of American commerce, passengers, mails, etc.

The weakness of the United States is only apparent upon the seas of the world; the adoption of this policy would strengthen the nation where its one weakness at present exists.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, has introduced a bill in the Senate, and Mr. Payne, of New York, in the House, proposing to tax imports in foreign ships ten per cent more than imports in American ships are taxed.

It is a policy that provides for the same protection for American ships that is now provided for American manufactures, to wit: discrimination against foreign ships just as we discriminate against foreign manufactures, by a higher duty upon the foreign articles, be they ships or products of foreign nations.

The United States navy is weak, because Americans are not to be had to man our warships. The adoption of this policy would provide a resource for the manning of the navy, sufficient to provide the men for the nation's protection, if ever assailed by a foreign power.

A GREAT CAMPAIGNER.

Eugene V. Smalley, a veteran newspaper writer, contributes this sketch to the Reviews of Reviews:

"Ohio has produced two of the three greatest political campaigners of my day—James A. Garfield and William McKinley. I need hardly say that the third was James G. Blaine, of Maine. The chief qualities that go to the making of a really great stumporator are simplicity and directness of statement, a clear, far-reaching voice, a winning personality, an inborn faculty for giving to spoken thoughts such a projectile force as will secure for them a lodgment in other minds, and finally physical endurance.

"All these qualifications McKinley possesses to a high degree. He has not as wide a range of thought and illustration as Garfield had, and he is not as magnetic and as spontaneous as Blaine was; but neither of those two superb orators had as great a gift for going straight to the understandings of plain people as he possesses. He never tells a story in his speeches; he is the personification of seriousness and earnestness. He quotes no poetry, he strives for no merely oratorical effects; he never abuses his political antagonists or the opposite party. He always starts out to convince the understanding of his hearers; then, when he has presented his facts and set forth his processes of reasoning, quietly, logically, and persuasively, he warms up, his deep-set eyes eyes glow, his form seems to tower, his voice rings out like a trumpet, and he drives in his argument with sledge-hammer blows of short, sonorous, epigrammatic sentences.

"He has wonderful staying qualities. He is never exhausted. To every fresh audience he brings the charm of a vigorous presence. He has extended his stump-speaking work from his county to his congressional district, from his district to his state, and from his state to the whole country; and I do not believe there is a public man of this day who has made as many addresses or talked to as many people During his great stumping tour in 1894, which unquestionably won for him the Presidential nomination, more than two millions of people in eighteen states heard his voice. Once he made seventeen speeches in twenty-four hours. At Hutchington, Kan., thirty thousand people assembled to hear him, and in Topeka his audience was estimated at twenty five thousand."

SOME LOCAL COMMENT.

The importance of local influence upon national affairs is shown by the following extracts from the Massillon letters of Mr. William E. Curtis to the Chicago Record. Mr. Curtis says:

"The letter of James R Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, announcing that the members of that order would support Senator Teller for President, has caused a decided sensation among the members of local assemblies in Canton and Massillon and those who belong to other labor organizations, with whom Major McKinley has always been a decided favorite. He has always received the consistent support of the labor leaders in this district when he has been a candidate for office, and the votes of the working classes generally, not only because of his connection with high protection, but because he has been the consistent and active friend of the miners and mill hands. In a letter from Canton a month or so ago I told the story of the trial of the striking miners in 1876, when Major McKinley made his first reputation at the bar and won the respect and gratitude of the working people, and while some of them have continued to vote the Democratic ticket he has always had close relations with the labor organizations, and it was supposed the Knights, the Federation and other associations would declare for him if they did for any one. The most, if not all, the local assemblies will doubtless do so, and they will endeavor to exercise an active influence elsewhere.

* * * * *

"The local labor leaders say that Sovereign is 'talking through his hat,' and that the organizations here, in Cleveland and elsewhere in northern Ohio will write him a letter or forward him resolutions expressing their confidence in and their admiration for the Republican candidate and compel him to 'eat his talk,' as they say.

"William Findley, the most influential man among the miners in this section, has written a letter in which he testifies from personal knowledge concerning McKinley's relations with the labor classes and speaks with commendation of Mr. Hanna also. 'I have always regarded Major McKinley,' he says, as the cleanest politician I have ever had the pleasure of meeting, and that, together with his friendliness toward labor from 1876 to the present time, has allowed him to hold the first mortgage on my vote, to be foreclosed at pleasure.' At the conclusion of his letter Mr. Findley says: 'It might be said right here that while Mr. Hanna was identified with coal mining in this district he enjoyed the distinction of being considered by our miners the fairest and most gentlemanly operator we had to deal with.'

* * * * *

"One of Gov. McKinley's most earnest supporters in this section is Miss Minnie Kiihn, a music teacher at Massillon. Her father is a Democrat. He is one of the oldest residents of Massillon, where he has been employed in the shops of Russell & Co. for nearly fifty years. Miss Minnie started out several years ago to earn her own living. She went first to Wichita, Kan., then to Salt Lake City, and to Cheyenne, Wyo., where she saw women voting. She is not a believer in woman suffrage herself, but it made a profound impression upon her, and, having returned to practice her profession here at her own home when the campaign for McKinley's nomination was begun a year ago she undertook to interest the women of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and other states where they have the voting privilege in his support. She organized a literary bureau and without his knowledge or that of Mr. Hanna, and at her own expense, she commenced work, and, it appears, did good service. Now she has interested herself for the presidential campaign, and with the co-operation of Miss Estella Reed, of Wyoming, intends to make a thorough canvass of the silver states, most of which have granted suffrage to her sex, in order to hold the vote of the women for McKinley against the free-coinage candidate. They argue that the women may have the balance of power in some of these states and that the men committees do not know how to go at them. Their work is entirely voluntary. Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna will not know of their plans until they read of them in this column, and they are not asking for any financial or other assistance, although they may call for a supply of campaign literature.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. S. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

M'KINLEY HEARS OF IT.

Officially Notified of His Nomination Today.

THE COMMITTEE ARRIVED TODAY

With Bands and Brakes and Mounted Men the Distinguished Delegation is Met—Senator Thurston's Address and the Major's Reply.

CANTON, June 29.—Another day of McKinley weather has made it possible for the notification committee, authorized by the St. Louis convention to notify the major of his nomination in accordance with the informal programme. The full committee of 51 members from every state and territory arrived in Cleveland yesterday, and came down on the Valley road shortly before noon. The visitors were met at the station by a citizen's committee, the Canton horsemen, and the Grand Army band. Kramer's Massillon brake, a smaller Canton affair, and several carriages were brought into requisition to take the committee to Major McKinley's residence.

At the McKinley home chairs were ranged on the lawn in front of the porch where Senator Thurston addressed Mr. McKinley as follows:

Governor McKinley: We are here to perform the pleasant duty assigned us by the Republican national convention, recently assembled in St. Louis, that of formally notifying you of your nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for the President of United States. We respectfully request your acceptance of this nomination and your approval of the declaration of principles adopted by the convention.

We assure you that you are the unanimous choice of a united party, and your candidacy will be immediately accepted by the country as an absolute guarantee of Republican success.

Your nomination has been made in obedience to a popular demand, whose universality and spontaneity attest the affection and confidence of the plain people of the United States. By common consent you are their champion. Their mighty uprising in your behalf emphasizes the sincerity of their conversion to the cardinal principles of Protection and Reciprocity as best exemplified in that splendid congressional act which justly bears your name.

Under it this nation advanced to the very culmination of a prosperity far surpassing that of all other peoples and all other times—a prosperity shared in by all sections, all interests and all classes, by capital and labor, by producer and consumer—a prosperity so happily in harmony with the genius of popular government that its choicest blessing were most widely distributed among the lowliest toilers and the humblest homes.

In 1892, your countrymen, unmindful of your solemn warnings, returned that party to power which reiterated its everlasting opposition to a protective tariff and demanded the repeal of the McKinley act. They sowed the wind. They reaped the whirlwind. The sufferings and losses and disasters to the American people from four years of Democratic tariff are vastly greater than those which came to them from four years of civil war.

Out of it all one great good remains. Those who scorned your counseis speedily witnessed the fulfillment of your prophesies, and even as the scorned and repentant Israelites abjured their stupid idols and resumed unquestioning allegiance to Moses's and Moses's God, so now your countrymen, ashamed of their errors, turn to you and those glorious principles for which you stand, in the full belief that your candidacy and the Republican platform means that the end of the wilderness has come and the promised land of American prosperity is again to them an insured inheritance. But your nomination means more than the endorsement of a protective tariff, of reciprocity, of sound money and of honest finance, for all of which you have so steadfastly stood. It means an endorsement of your heroic youth; your faithful years of arduous public service; your sterling patriotism; your stalwart Americanism; your christian character, and the purity, fidelity and simplicity of your private life. In all these things you are the typical American; for all these things you are the chosen leader of the people. God gave you strength to so bear the honors and meet the duties of that great office for which you are now nominated and to which you will be elected, that your administration will enhance the dignity and power and glory of this republic, and secure the safety, welfare and happiness of its liberty-loving people.

MAJOR MCKINLEY'S REPLY.

As the applause died away Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

Senator Thurston, and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

To be selected as their Presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust, and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow-countrymen. Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed. and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests of our beloved country, and the sustaining care and aid of Him without whose support all we do is empty and vain. Should the people ratify the choice of the great convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest number, the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people.

The questions to be settled in the national contest this year are as serious and important as any of the great governmental problems that have confronted us in the past quarter of the century. They command our sober judgment, and a settlement free from partisan prejudice and passion, beneficial to ourselves and befitting the honor and grandeur of the Republic. They touch every interest of our common country. Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splendid free citizenship—the birthright of every American—are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement. Great are the issues involved in the coming election. and eager and earnest the people for their right determination. Our domestic trade must be won back, and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products. Protection and reciprocity, twin measures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed, and the skill, the energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantages with which they are now contending.

The government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources, and maintain that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence. The income of the government, I repeat, should equal its necessary and proper expenditures A failure to pursue this policy has compelled the government to borrow money, in a time of peace, to sustain its credit and pay its daily expenses. This policy should be reversed, and that, too, as speedily as possible. It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party ties or affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate revenue for the expenditures of the government, economically and prudently administered, This the Republican party has heretofore done, and this I confidently believe it will do in the future when the party is again entrusted with power in the executive and legislative branches of our government. The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government, there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt. The complaint of the people is not against the administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necessary. It is but an incident, and a necessary one, to the policy which has been inaugurated. The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency of the United States treasury, except as it is replenished by loans, and in the distress of the people who are suffering because of the scant demand for either their labor or the products of their labor. Here is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and duty. During all the years of Republican control following resumption, there was a steady reduction of the public debt while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained, and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint or suspicion. If we would restore this policy that brought us unexemplified prosperity for more than thirty years under the most trying conditions ever known in this country, the policy by which we made and bought more goods at home and sold more abroad, the trade balance would be quickly turned in our favor, and gold would come to us and not go from us in the settlement of all such balances in the future.

The party that supplied, by legislation, the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred in this war, and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe. The sagacious and far-seeing policy of the great men who founded our government, the teachings and acts of the wisest financiers at every stage in our history, the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong, and the genius and integrity of our people have always demanded this, and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.

The contest this year will not be waged upon lines of theory and speculation, but in the light of severe practical experience and new and dearly acquired knowledge. The great body of our citizens know what they want, and that they intend to have. They know for what the Republican party stands and what its return to power means to them. They realize that the Republican party believes that our work should be done at home and not abroad, and everywhere proclaim their devotion to the principles of a protective tariff, which, while supplying adequate revenues for the government, will restore American production, and serve the best interests of American labor and development. Our appeal, therefore, is not to a false philosophy, or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the plain, practical people, whom Lincoln loved and trusted, and whom the Republican party has always faithfully striven to serve.

The platform adopted by the Republican national convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you and Republicans every where, and to all our people, that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions at length, or in any detail, at this time. It will, however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you, and through you to the great party you represent, a more formal acceptance of the nomination tendered me.

No one could be more profoundly grateful than I for the manifestations of public confidence of which you have so eloquently spoken. It shall be an aim to attest this appreciation by my unsparing devotion to what I esteem the best interests of the people. and in this work I ask the counsel and support of you, gentlemen, and of every other friend of the country. The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated, and as fully reciprocated, and I thank you, and your associates of the Notification Committee, and the great party and convention at whose instance you come, for the high and exceptional distinction bestowed upon me.

McKinley read his speech from type written sheets. The yard was completely filled with friends and neighbors, whose applause was frequent. At the conclusion of the speech the gavel used at the national convention was presented to Mr. McKinley.

On the piazza, during the ceremony, sat Mrs. McKinley, the Major's mother, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Abner McKinley and Mrs. Helen McKinley. A Cleveland tally-ho party arrived in charge of Capt. J. B. Perkins, just before the proceedings began. The procession reached the house at 12:10 p. m.

At the conclusion of the formalities the members of the committee were entertained at luncheon in a large tent erected in the yard north of the house.

HORSE THIEVES ABOUT.

Charles Young, the Liveryman, a Victim.

HE LISTENS TO A TALE OF WOE.

A Young Man Tells Him That His Father is Dying Near Wooster, and Asks for a Fast Horse—His Wish is Granted but the Horse is Not Returned.

A valuable sorrel horse and a single buggy were stolen on Saturday from Charles Young's livery stable. A young man called at the barn and asked for the best horse possible for him to secure. He said his name was Crawford and that he had just received a message stating that his father, who resides near Wooster, was dying. The order was promptly filled and the young man drove away. Neither he nor the horse have since been seen. Mr. Young has notified the authorities and has offered a reward of twenty-five dollars for the recovery of the property and arrest of the young man.

SUNDAY AT ZOAR.

Massillonians Enjoy That Quaint and Quiet Retreat.

Zoar is fast becoming a popular resort throughout the state. Nearly every Sunday during the summer months, and especially the present season, find people from near and far, seated about the well laden tables at the Zoar hotels. Yesterday the guests numbered between two and three hundred. A party of young folks drove through from Cleveland in a brake, and there were a number present from Colombus, including three members of the board of education of that city. During the day parties drove in from Canton, Canal Dover, Carrollton, New Philadelphia and various other surrounding places. Massillon was well represented. besides the citizens who drove to Zoar for dinner in their private carriages, a party of fifty young men, including the Military band, spent the day there and dined at the hotel.

The band gave an excellent concert in the grove, which merited the repeated rounds of applause In fact the band boys and Samuel Rollins, the chief executive, were the lions of the day, and were catered to on every hand. The trip to Zoar was planned as a farewell reception to a number of glassworkers, good fellows in every sense of the word, who will return to their home in New Jersey on Thursday next. The success of the undertaking is due to Mr. Rollins, F. A. Vogt and the members of the Military band. The afternoon was passed most pleasantly. After the band concert a local quartette sang and was repeatedly encored. There were solos also and good stories including several selections by Albert Fox Mr Fox possesses a voice with unusual range.

A Rushing Business.

The freight business of the W. & L. E. railway has increased steadily since the first of the year, and at present the company is handling over 2,000 cars daily. This includes shipments of coal, ore and general commercial freight. In the Massillon district the mines have been idle frequently during the past two months, but every Massillon mine on the W. & L. E. railway worked each day last week. The W. & L. E mines at Dillonvale and other places along the line have been in operation the greater part of the time

Nominated for Congress.

NAPOLEON, O., June 30.—[By Associated Press]—Judge D. Meekison was nominated for congress by the Democrats of this district today.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes, "I have been suffering from piles for twenty five years and thonght my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night, on account of a tickling sensation in the throat, may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

THE FOURTH IN MASSILLON.

The Programme for the Harmonia Band Celebration.

The Harmonia band, of this city, has made extensive preparations for a grand Fourth of July celebration to be carried out at Yingling's grove, just east of the city. In the morning before going to the grove the band will give a parade to be participated in by such lodges and citizens generally which may so desire. At 9 o'clock there will be bicycle races on Erie street. Previous to the calling of the ball game at 2 o'clock the greasy pig will be caught and the greasy pole climbed. The price of admission to the ball game will be 25 cents, all ladies will be admitted free.

The Massillon electric street railway company has donated $10 to the band besides giving each member of the organization transportation to and from the grove.

All citizens are extended an invitation to visit the grove and enjoy a good time.

Following is the complete programme of the day:

BICYCLE RACES—ERIE STREET.

Safety race—Open to anyone who has never won a prize. First prize—Pair bicycle shoes, donated by Suhr & Zepp second prize—Pair slippers, donated by Geo. Snyder.

Boys' safety race—Not over 15 years old. First prize—Sweater, donated by George Goodhart; second prize—bicycle bell.

AT THE GROVE.

Match game of base ball—Massillon vs Canton, at 2 p. m.

Catching greasy pig—Entries free, winner to take pig.

Climbing greasy pole—Entries free Prize—Box of cigars, donated by G. F. Breckel.

Egg race—First prize, straw hat, donated by Spangler & Co.; second prize necktie, donated by Spangler & Co.

100 yard foot race—Open to Massillon amateurs. First prize, pants pattern donated by J C. Lowe; second prize sack of flour, donated by E. C. Segner.

100 yard foot race—Open to men weighing 200 pounds or more. First prize, box of cigars, donated by Z. T. Baltzly; second prize, quart of cherry wine, donated by Massillon Liquor Co.

50 yard foot race—Boys of 15 years and under. First prize, sack of flour donated by Sonnhalter Bros.; second prize, fifty cents worth of fireworks.

Three legged race—50 yards. First prize, box of cigars, donated by Wartz Bros.; second prize, box of cigars, donated by E. S. Craig.

Wheelbarrow race.—First prize, box of cigars, donated by Graze & Sonnhalter; second prize, sack of flour, donated by Lux & Yetzer.

Jumping match—Without weight First prize, box of cigars, donated by J. J Richeimer; second prize, coffee pot donated by H. F. Oehler; third prize pair spectacles, donated by C. C. Miller.

Following is a list of merchants who have donated to the Harmonia band and their donations which are not contained in the regular programme:

W. Jones, box of cigars; Joseph Ketz box of cigars; Lon Shauf, two boxes "5 day suckers;" S. A Conrad, pocket knife; J D Frank & Co, bicycle leggings; Bechtel & Taggart, box of cigars Charles Huber, harmonica; Jacob Smith box of cigars; John Snyder, box of cigars; C. F. Von Kanel, silver cup: Joseph Coleman, gold ring; G L. & C. D. Hackett, moonlight scene; E. A. Heckert, box of cigars.

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grow,

Is a line from the trite old verse we used to recite in our school boy days. It was a forcible application to those small ailments which we are apt to disregard until they reach formidable proportions A fit of indigestion, a "slight" attack of constipation, it is assumed, will soon pass off, but it is very apt to get worse and in the meantime is neglected until the ailment becomes chronic, and the case if not entirely eradicated, is a constant annoyance and menace of worse consequences, for diseases, recollect, beget one another. How much wiser to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the outset of the malady than to temporize with it at the start, or treat with violent remedies in its maturity. Be on time with disease or it may floor you. Malarious, rheumatic and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness are all disorders of rapid growth, and should be "nipped in the bud" by timely resort to the Bitters.

To brace up the system after "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, and other prostrating acute disease; to build up needed flesh and strength, and to restore health and vigor when you feel "run down" and used up, the best thing in the world is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It promotes all the bodily functions, rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood and through it cleanses, repairs, invigorates the entire system. For the most stubborn scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, dyspepsia, biliousness, and kindred ailments, the "Discovery" is unequaled as a remedy.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

Nearly all summer complaints are due to bad blood and unhealthy bile. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry cures by attacking the root of the trouble. It never fails.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Anna Carr, of Pittsburg, is visiting Massillon friends.

Jacob Hess is again able to be about after a protracted illness.

Lawyer Frank Reinoehl has come up from Springfield for a few days.

Nathan Klotz has been confined to his home for two weeks with bronchitis.

Mrs. C. A. Schmettau, of Toledo, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everhard.

Prof. E. A. Jones left this morning for Put-in-Bay to attend the state teachers' meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Day, of Canton, have returned from their wedding journey.

William Johns is attending the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Put-in-Bay.

Heber and Marion Blankenhorn, of Orrville, are visiting James Young, in Oak street.

Chris. Pitts, David Snyder and Chas. Henderson have gone to Fox lake for a week's fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. David Reed and their guest, Miss Harris, have returned from Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Wm. Thornburgh, of Chicago, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Knapp, in East Oak street.

A patriotic sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Smith at the First M. E. church next Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Kent Jarvis of St. Louis, and their two small children are visiting for a week with Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick returned home Sunday, greatly improved in health, and were warmly welcomed home after their long absence.

Frank, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keister, of East Oak street, fell from a tree which he was climbing, Sunday afternoon, in such a manner as to break his left arm.

The Massillon Cycle Club will probably give its annual series of races on Labor Day, and to discuss plans for the event a meeting of the club is hereby called for next Tuesday evening.

Charles Mellon has returned from the Holy Ghost College at Pittsburg, where he is studying for the priesthood, to spend his summer vacation with his mother, Mrs. Henry Mellon, in this city.

Mr. Neal, of Cincinnati, has leased the Pocock mill and will operate the same in the future. Mr. Neal is a practical miller and has had years of experience. His venture will certainly prove a success.

The Grand Army fishing club has established a camp at the mouth of Pigeon run The camp has been christened McKinley, and Commodore W. F Brown is in charge. O. Martin spent the day in camp.

Superintendent Inman, of the Massillon Water Supply Company, reports the rainfall for the month of June as having amounted to 4 89 inches. That of the corresponding month of the preceding year was 2 93 inches.

The horse recently stolen from Charles Young is more accurately described as follows: Chestnut sorrel, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, long neck, good mane and tail with a little bunch of white near the back, a good actor, weight about 1,000 pounds.

Oscar W. Bammerlin and Charles Hodnot will leave on their wheels at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, for Wheeling, W. Va., returning Friday morning, accompanied by Mr. William Bammerlin, of Wheeling, who will spend the Fourth at the home of his parents in this city.

All ladies will be admitted free to the base ball game at the Harmonia band picnic at Yingling's grove. The climbing of the slippery pole and catching of the greasy pig will take place before the ball game. Bicycle races will be held on Erie street on the morning of the picnic before going to the grove.

President M. D. Ratchford left Monday noon for the Hocking valley, where he says the miners and operators are at variance over the contract system. This method, Mr. Ratchford said, must and will be abolished. Mr. Ratchford stated that the U M. W. of A. was never in better condition, and trade never duller.

Louis Bamberger is suffering with a very sore eye as a result of a Saturday evening accident. He was returning home from Canton and occupied a front seat near the brake rod. While the car was at a standstill the lock of the brake in some inexplicable manner slipped and the handle struck Mr. Bamberger fairly in the eye.

Mr. H. King has returned from California. He says that California people were somewhat disappointed because of the gold platform of the St. Louis convention, but they are still strong for McKinley, requiring as they do, protection for their fruit. There is also, he says, a powerful gold sentiment in the state, all contracts of whatsoever character being made on a gold basis.

Mrs. L. G. Graves left Monday on an extended tour through the West. Mrs. Graves will visit relatives in Fort Wayne for a time, and then will continue on to Denver, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Silas Preston for several weeks. On the return trip she will stop off at various points in Kansas and Missouri where she also has relatives arriving home about the latter part of August.

George Price, who was mowing the lawn at his father's home, in Fulton street, Monday evening, assured his younger brother, John, that it was a most delightful sensation to have the knives of the mower pass over one's hand. Thereupon John placed his hand on the ground, his brother gave the mower a push and Master John's well bandaged fingers today tell what then happened.

The last glass during this fire was blown in Reed & Company's factory last night. The factory closed with the end of the night shift and work will not resume until in September. During the evening the place was thronged with visitors, friends of the workmen, who called to bid them goodbye. The majority of the blowers live elsewhere, and will leave today and tomorrow for their respective homes. Before leaving the callers were permitted to make an attempt at blowing a bottle.

The estate of the late John Madder was distributed among the heirs, Clara, John and Edward Mausz today, in accordance with Mr. Madder's last will. By this the property was to remain in the hands of the appointed trustee, Mayor Schott, until Miss Mausz should arrive at the age of 21 years, on June 20, 1896. The bequests are as follows: Property in West Main street occupied by Allman & Putman, to Miss Clara Mausz, the South Erie street building occupied by Wilhelm & Mausz, to John Mausz, and the Akron street farm to Edward Mausz.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Events of Interest in the Near-by Towns.

THE WEEKLY NEWMAN LETTER.

Strong Ground Taken Against the Nomination of Judge E. J. Blandin by the Democratic Convention—Contributions from Several Correspondents.

NEWMAN, July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock, of North Lawrence, called on their friends in our village, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D Jones, of East Greenville, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Rummins, Sunday.

James Cooney, Massillon's most distinguished citizen on the school book question, was in our village, Saturday, securing data for an article he is writing for THE INDEPENDENT, entitled "What Cooney Knows of Major McKinley for the Past Quarter of a Century." The article promises to be a boomer for the McKinley campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis and family drove to Dalton, Sunday, and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masters have been indisposed the past few days, but at this writing are much improved.

The Canton McKinley demonstration Saturday evening drew a large number of our people to do homage to their chief.

George Hoover, of Canal Fulton, is supplying our people with a No. 1 raspberry for five cents per quart.

The festival given by our Sunday school, Saturday evening, was not as largely attended as usual, yet the committee feels satisfied at the results, which netted the school nearly $15. The date for the excursion to Chippewa lake has not yet been selected, but will be arranged in the near future.

Miss Stella Stoolmiller, of North Lawrence, and Miss Alice Bell, of this place, enjoy each others company on their bicycle tours.

We notice the Democratic convention at Columbus, last week, placed in nomination for supreme judge E. J. Blandin, of Cleveland, who has taken his nomination under advisement for two weeks. We trust he may see his way clear to accept the empty honor, for Mr. Blandin will be remembered as the man, in company with W. S Kerruish, as being wholly responsible for the one-sided, notorious arbitration decision between the miners and operators in the Massillon district. Oh, yes, Mr. Blandin, by all means, accept the proffered nomination and you will get the miners' vote right in the "neck."

Mrs. Mory Miller and son, Andrew, of East Greenville, visited their old home on Monday.

Thos. Powell, who had his leg broken in the mine, some time ago is able to get out now on his crutches.

MT. EATON LETTER.

MT EATON, June 30.—Ora Schlafly visited in Applecreek a few days, the guest of Mrs. C. L. Klein...R. A. Lucas, Harry Mathoit, Thomas Thompson and A. C. Mathoit was in Canton, Saturday. ..A Sunday school convention will be held in the Reformed church Wednesday, July 8, morning, afternoon and evening sessions...Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Schlafly and daughter Minnie, and Glenn and Julia Marshall visited in Applecreek, Sunday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Klein...The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Smith attended the commencement exercises at Heidleberg college, Tiffin...Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stouffer, of Canton, are visiting friends in town...Harris Reed is confined to the house, the result of being thrown off of a mowing machine, but is some better at this writing...Philip Roth, A. H. Etting and Elmer Graber drove to Zoar last Sunday.

TO HER NATIVE LAND.

ELTON, June 30.—Mrs. Nicholas Schuh left today for New York, and Wednesday will set sail for Europe, where she will visit her birthplace in Germany, and spend several weeks visiting friends and relatives in that country and France.

NORTH LAWRENCE URBAN HILL.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 30 —John Shellenberger's infant child was buried last Saturday...The K. of P.'s decorated the graves of their fellow brothers in Newman's Creek cemetery last Sunday afternoon. Attorney Metz, of Wooster, and J. P. Jones delivered interesting addresses in the hall after which the order headed by the band repaired to the cemetery. The exercises at the graves were impressive and very appropriate... R. A. Pollock attended the notification services at Canton, on Monday the 29th. ...The boys and girls of the village will have a picnic in the grove of George Pollock on the Fourth of July. The girls furnish the dinner proper and the boys the ice cream and lemonade...The missionary ladies of the U. B. church, will serve warm dinner and supper on the Fourth, in the K. of P. rooms, for the benefit of the parsonage fund.

Mr and Mrs. Cline, of Conneticut, are guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer.

The Fourth will be celebrated by our citizens in an attractive manner. Two match games between the Minglewood team and the Sharon team, the star players of Medina county, will be played. There will be numerous other games, feats, music, etc. Why can we not celebrate with patriotic speeches, recitations and music as did the fathers of our Republic? There is need of impressing the minds and hearts of these later generations with the principles, sacrifices and cost on which and by which our great and glorious country was established.

A goodly number of our people attended the C. E. convention at Canton this week.

There were five full days work at the Minglewood mide last week.

WEST BROOKFIELD LETTER.

WEST BROOKFIELD, June 29.—A 4th of July picnic will be held at Crystal Spring, Tuscarawas township. An entertaining, moral and instructive programme will be carried out. Gentlemen of ability have been invited to speak, children will sing and recite, and everybody will eat a good dinner. All exercises of a patriotic nature are welcome. Come and help to entertain the people... The money drawer of Frederick Dornhecker's grocery store was robbed on Thursday...Miss Nettie Miller and Mrs. Challie Walter attended the McKinley reception at Canton, Friday, and report a grand time...John Danner, of Canton, was in our village on business, Friday.

THE WEEK AT MILLPORT.

CRYSTAL SPRING, July 2.—Miss Carrie Meiner, of Massillon, spent Sunday with her parents at Forty Corners...The dance held in the Co-operative Company's hall last Saturday night, was well attended. Music was furnished by the Little German Band...The mines in this vicinity are running less than half time at present.. Mr. and Mrs. Myron Beatty, of Massillon, were the guests of the former's parents, Sunday...Mrs. Levi Wilson, of Fort Plenty, who has been seriously sick for the past week, is much better at this writing...The raspberry festival which was held last Saturday night for the benefit of the Union church, was well patronized...Philip Meiner and Chas. Krushinspi, of this place, spent Sunday at McDonaldsville, and were royally entertained at the Jaxon house. ...The Little German Band, under the direction of H. M. Platt, is quite frequently heard rehearsing, and is greatly admired by its many hearers...About seventy-five men of the German Pioneer Society came up from Massillon in Kopp's boat and were then conveyed from here to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brempkamp, a few miles north of town, where the day was spent in singing and having a general good time. They returned home feeling that the day was well spent...The Misses Flora and Dora Ries intend taking a trip to Olney, Ill., in the near future.

A COMING CONTEST.

EAST GREENVILLE, July 1.—The Stars were defeated by the West Brookfield team, at the latter place, last Saturday. Of the two games played by these clubs, each has won one, and the third will doubtless be hotly contested....Among those who attended the country straw board social given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church of Dalton, at the residence of A. H Owens, the other evening, were Mr. George Howells and Miss Anna Williams, of Massillon...A number of our citizens were in North Lawrence last Sunday, attending the memorial services of the Knights of Pythias...Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Collier, of Justus, are visiting friends here...The Woodland mine has resumed operations, after an idleness of over a month. It is rumored that the compressed air coal diggers are doing fairly well....The festival at the M. E. church last Saturday was a success in every respect....Thos. Davis, a young college student who is at present visiting his parents here, preached at the Union church last Sunday, to the entire satisfaction of a large congregation.....Edwards Davis, of Glenwood, spent Sunday with his family in this village...Miss Sadie Hartman is very sick with malarial fever.

WHISKY FROM DRUGS.

BOLIVAR, June 30.—The committee on arrangements for Fourth of July is making every effort to make the entertainment enjoyable.

John Studer was in town on Monday with some choice raspberries, and all he could realize on them was four cents a quart.

George Pinkstock, a farmer living south of town, on the Dover road, came to town on Saturday and hitched his horse in front of the residence of Lewis Lenarg. Something scared the horse when he tore loose and ran away. At Mr. Isaac Klines' the horse ran in on the sidewalk and knocked the bark off of several shade trees. The horse then run into a team on the lower street, and by that means was stoped.

Capt. Lenhart received news yesterday that his sister, Mrs. Ann Keel, had died Monday night at 12 o'clock, in California. Mrs. Keel moved to California from Canton one year ago. She is a sister to Mrs. Lizzie Bidwell, of Bolivar, and Mrs. Dice, of Canal Dover. The cause of her death was paralysis.

We hear that some person south of town is manufacturing whisky out of drugs. This came to our ears through a person who claims to have gotten some there.

Last Saturday while Jerry Stiner, of Pike township, was cutting rye with three horses, they became scared and started to run. One horse was thrown down and the reaper dragged onto him, some of the guards penetrating the fleshy part of his rump. The reaper had to be torn apart before the horse could be rescued. Dr. Foracer was called to attend him.

BURGLARS AT MARSHALLVILLE.

MARSHALLVILLE, June 30.—Wheat harvest is now at hand and the farmers are busy reaping the golden grain.

Burglars attempted to gain entrance into the residence of D. F. Gensemer, on Friday night, but were frightened away before accomplishing their purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hinderer spent Sunday with friends in Wooster.

Mrs. Nodle, of New Berlin, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ertle, of this place.

D. W. Kauffman and wife, of Akron, spent a few days last week with the latter's mother, Mrs. Lovina Baer.

Miss Myrtle Keiffer, of Wooster, spent the Sabbath with her parents at this place.

Miss Carrie Gensemer, of Canton, is spending her vacation with her parents at this place.

The Bigelow huckleberry marsh opened yesterday, June 29. Everybody invited to come and fill their baskets. Marsh open Monday and Friday.

THE GLASS WORKERS.

Another Massillon Delegation Goes to Canton.

SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES.

The First Group of Craftsmen to Wait Upon Major McKinley as Such—Medina County People Come Down—Garret A. Hobart Arrives.

With rousing cheers for Major McKinley, the glassworkers employed by Reed & Co., left the city for Canton promptly at 1:30 o'clock. Including the carrying-in boys, who brought up the rear, the delegation numbered two hundred Each member of the Glassworkers McKinley Club carried a glass cane and wore the club badge. The procession was led by the Harmonia band and in advance of the workmen marched the members of the firm On arriving in Canton the delegation at once marched to Major McKinley's residence, and the following introductory speech was delivered by Jos. Grapewine, president of the club:

"Governor McKinley:

"The Glass Workers' McKinley Club come today to pay their respects and congratulate you on your nomination at St. Louis. The glass workers of this nation for twelve years have owed you a debt, and it was through your effort that we received the first protective duty we ever had, and by that duty of a cent a pound on glass hollow ware we had steady work and no reduction in wages, and all the men and boys had full season work up till 1892. When that duty was reduced in the Wilson bill we received a reduction of 14 per cent. and have not had full season's work in three years. As I said, we owe you a debt. The glass workers of Ohio have tried to keep the interest paid up, and we paid the balance at St. Louis. We will pay you the principal on November 2. Governor McKinley, the glass workers of this nation stand for protection, for reciprocity, sound money, America for Americans, and an honest, noble man, William McKinley. Governor McKinley, I introduce to you the Glass Workers' McKinley Club of Massillon."

Major McKinley responded in a brief but appropriate speech, dwelling mostly on the tariff question. The reception of the Massillon delegation was a cordial one.

MR. HOBART IN CANTON.

Garrett Hobart, of New Jersey, the candidate for vice president, arrived in Canton at 9 o'clock this morning. He was met at the train by Major McKinley and quietly driven to the McKinley residence. While there a delegation from Medina county arrived with bands and was presented by Judge Munson. Major McKinley responded, mentioning his canvass in that county during his congressional campaign, then he presented Mr. Hobart, who also made a short address. A reception followed. Mr. Hobart left at noon for Cleveland, to confer with Mr. Hanna. Mr. Hobart said in his address that New Jersey would greet Ohio in November with 50,000 Republican majority.

Late this afternoon Major McKinley is to be waited upon by the Christian Endeavorers, attending the state convention The Endeavorers will meet at the First M. E. church and form parade at 4:15 on South Cleveland avenue. The line will march east on Tuscarawas street to the square, thence to Major McKinley's home. Every Endeavorer will carry special C. E. flags and each delegation will be designated by their own special banners. The state and local committees in carriages will precede the column. There will be no band but the Endeavorers will sing the C. E. song on the way. At the McKinley residence the address to the governor will be made on behalf of the society by President J. H. Bomberger, and Major McKinley will respond. The Chautauqua salute will close the exercises. It is expected to have about 2,000 people in line.

The pilgrimage of the colored citizens of Massillon has now been definitely arranged. They will leave Friday night with the G. A. R drum corps. The colored men of Canton, Salem and Uhrichsville will be invited to fall in. This will give Major McKinley his first opportunity to address a gathering of people of that race. The Massilloniane will go as the "Massillon Afro American McKinley Club."

That Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Several Thousand Young People Assembled in Canton.

CANTON, July 1.—Yellow badged Christian Endeavor lads and lassies pour into Canton on every train to attend the state convention, which opened at four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, with a preliminary business session. In the evening addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Rice and the Rev. Wm. Williamson. The programme for today includes special services for every hour. For convenience the following method of auditorium designation has been adopted: "Auditorium M," First M. E. church; "Auditorium T," Tabernacle; "Auditorium U," U. B. church; "Auditorium R," Trinity Reformed; "Auditorium C," Christian. The evening Christian citizenship sessions will be held at Auditorium M: the Rev. J T. McCrary, of Pittsburg, will discuss "Christ in National Life," and the Rev. R. M Donaldson, "The Sabbath and Modern Civilization." Mr. Donaldson will speak on the same subject at Auditorium U, and the Rev. C. A Vincent will preach on "The Evangelization of the World During the Present Generation." At Auditorium T Dr. Vincent and Dr. McCrary will speak on the subjects mentioned above. The Thursday programme follows:

Thursday morning, Auditorium T.—"Physical Culture for Christ," by Wm. E. Hall; "Murder by the Saloon," S. H. Bartlett; "Oppression of the Toiler," J. J Gorbey; Free Parliament—"What has your Society Done for your Church?" 11 a. m., business Auditorium M—Same subjects as above and business. Auditorium R—Junior Rally for Juniors and Junior workers

Thursday afternoon, Auditorium M—"A White Life," Alice D. Williams; "Religion and Business," W. A. Endaly; "God's Gold," Franklin G. Warwick; open discussion. At Auditorium T., same subjects.

Thursday evening. Auditorium U.—"One in Christ," the Rev. Wm. Powell, D D., Athens: "An Echo from a Recent Christian Citizenship Victory," the Rev. R. B. Whitehead, East Liverpool: An Opportunity for Definite Personal Consecration; Auditoriums T and M., same subjects.

A tired woman, just as much as a sick and ailing one, needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That builds up, strengthens and invigorates the entire system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful restorative tonic and soothing nervine, made especially for woman's needs, and for years was sold under a positive guarantee as a remedy for woman's weaknesses and ailments. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, it will fully sustain the good reputation heretofore won by it.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Co.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A Bold Pickpocket Comes to Grief In Canton.

CANTON July 1.—Cases of pocket picking are almost daily reported to the police and burglaries are frequent. At 11 o'clock last night a bold attempt at pocket picking was made in the Leader restaurant. John McFadden, of Youngstown, was standing at the bar with several friends and discovered a man in the act of going through his (McFadden's) pocket. The fellow ran out and down Court street before he could be seized, however, but was finally run down and caught at Seventh street with the aid of Charles Goodman, janitor at the city hall. Letters found in the rouge's pocket were addressed to James T. Horner, Officer Hassler took charge of Horner and he was lodged in jail. Several strangers were arrested during the night on suspicion.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

The will of Alma S. Anthony, of Paris township, and that of Casper Brankel, of Tuscarawas township, have been admitted to probate.

Richard S. Reed has been appointed guardian of Anna M. Reed, of Canton.

In the estate of Elizabeth A Williams, of Alliance, the widower agrees to accept conditions of the will.

A final distributive account has been filed in the estate of Wm. Hugus, of Lexington township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Henry Brown and Carrie Fulmer, of Cairo, and Herman Misse and Louisa Blind, of Canton.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for coughs, colds and lung complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

The Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes; "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney Cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all kidney and liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed; then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best remedy ever put on the market for bowel complaints —Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by the Saltsman Drug Company.

How Long Should a.... Man's Leg Be?

(For comfort they should be long enough to reach the ground.) . . . . . .

We have about 1,500 pairs of Assorted Lengths Trousers, long enough to fit all legs, and our

FORCED SALE PRICES

are short enough to fit all pockets. : : : :

C. M. WHITMAN, MASSILLON.

18 South Erie Street.

Saturday You Can Buy

Any of our One Dollar Straw Hats for 75 cents

Any of our Seventy-five cent Straw Hats for 50 ce

Bathing Suits 50 cents. Bathing Trunks 25 cents.

Summer Neckwear 25c. - - - - - Summer Night Robes 5

3 Pairs of Fast Black Hermsdorf Hose for 50c, Regular 25c.

Spangler & Co., - 4 E Main S

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A Good Deal of Meaning In a Royal Wink.

HENRY'S CONQUEST OF IRELAND.

Richard the Lion Hearted Spoils John's Little Game—Royalty Was a Very Unhealthy Occupation In the Good Old Days—To Be a King's Relative Was Fatal.

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CHAPTER XI.

In 1173 occurred the conquest of Ireland, anciently called Hibernia. These people were similar to the Britons, but of their history prior to the year 400 A. D. little is known. Before Christ a race of men inhabited Ireland, however, who had their own literature and who were advanced in the arts. This was before the introduction of the "curly mass" whiskers and prior to the days when the Orangemen had sent forth their defiant peal.

In the fifth century Ireland was converted by St. Patrick, and she became known as the island of saints and scholars. To say that she has become the island of pugilists and policemen today would be unjust, and to say that she has more influence in America than in Ireland would be unkind. Surely her modern history is most pathetic.

For three centuries the island was harassed by the Danes and Northmen, but when the Marquis of Queensberry rules were adopted the latter threw up the sponge. The finish fight occurred at Clontarf, near Dublin.

Henry had written permission from the pope to conquer Ireland years and years before he cared to do it. Sometimes it rained, and at other times he did not feel like it, so that his permission got almost worn out by carrying it about with him.

In 1172, however, an Irish chief, or subordinate king, had trouble with his kingdom, doubtless because some rival monarch stepped in it and tracked it around over the other kingdoms, and so he called upon the Anglo-Normans

THE UNHAPPY FATHER SANK INTO THE GRAVE.

under Strongbow (Richard de Clare), whose deClaration of Independence was the first thing of the kind known to civilization, for help. While assisting the Irish chief Strongbow noticed a royal wink on the features of Henry, and acting upon it proceeded to gather in the other precincts of Ireland. Thus in 1172 the island was placed under the rule of a viceroy sent there by England.

Henry now had trouble with three of his sons, Henry, Richard and Geoffrey, who threatened that if the old gentleman did not divide up his kingdom among them they would go to Paris and go into the rone business. Henry himself was greatly talked about and his name coupled with that of fair Rosamond Clifford, a rival of Queen Eleanor. The king refused to grant the request of his sons and bade them go ahead with their rone enterprises so long as they did not enter into competition with him.

So they went to Paris, where their cuttings up were not noticed. The queen took their side, as did Louis of France and William, king of Scotland. With the Becket difficulty still keeping him awake of nights also, the king was in constant hot water, and for a time it seemed that he would have to seek other employment, but his masterly hit in making a barefooted pilgrimage to the tomb of Becket, thus securing absolution from the archbishop of Canterbury, turned the tide.

William of Scotland was made a prisoner in 1174 and the confederacy against the king broken up. Thus in 1175 the castle at Edinburgh came into the hands of the English, and roast beef was substituted for oats. Irish and Scotch whisky was now introduced into the national policy, and bits of bright English humor, with footnotes for the use of the Scots, were shipped to Edinburgh.

Henry had more trouble with his sons, however, and they imbittered his life, as the sons of a too frolicsome father are apt to do. Henry, Jr., died repentant, but Geoffrey perished in his sins in a tournament, although generally the tournament was supposed to be conducive to longevity. Richard was constitutionally a rebel and at last compelled the old gentleman to yield to a humiliating treaty with the French in 1189. Finding in the list of the opposing forces the name of John, his young favorite son, the poor old battered monarch in 1189 selected an unoccupied grave and took possession of same.

He cursed his sons and died miserably, deserted by his followers, who took such clothing as fitted them best and would have pawned the throne had it not been out of style and unavailable for that purpose, besides being secured to the castle. His official life was creditable to a high degree, but his private life seemed to call loudly for a good, competent disinfectant.

Richard Kyur duh le ong, as the French have it, or Richard I of the lion heart, reigned in his father's stead from 1189 to 1199. His reign opened with a disagreeable massacre. The Jews, who had brought him some presents to wear at his inaugural ball, were insulted by the populace, who believed that the king favored a massacre, and so many were put to death.

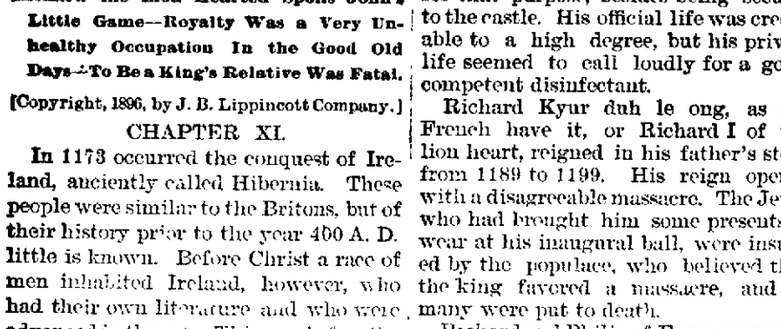
Richard and Philip of France organized a successful crusade against people who were not deemed orthodox and succeeded in bagging a good many in Syria, where the woods were full of infidels.

Richard, however, was so overbearing that Philip could not get along with him, and they dissolved partnership, but Richard captured Ascalon after this. His army was too much reduced, however, to capture Jerusalem.

Saladin, the opposing sultan, was a great admirer of Richard, and when the lion hearted king was ill sent him fruits and even ice, so the historian says. Where the Saracens got their ice at that time we can only surmise.

Peace was established, and the pilgrims who desired to enter the Holy City were unmolested. This matter was settled in 1192.

On his return Richard was compelled



THE BECKET DIFFICULTY STILL KEPT HENRY AWAKE AT NIGHT.

to go incog. through Germany, as the authorities were opposed to him. He was discovered and confined till a large ransom was paid.

Philip and John, the king's brother, decided that Richard's extremity was their opportunity, and so concluded to divide up his kingdom between them. At this dramatic moment Richard, having paid his £60,000 ransom and tipped his custodian, entered the English arena, and the jig was up. John was obliged to ask pardon, and Richard generously gave it, with the exclamation, "Oh, that I could forget his injuries as soon as he will my forgiveness!"

Richard never secured a peace with Philip, but died in 1199 from the effects of a wound received in France and when but 42 years of age. The longevity among monarchs of the present day is indeed gratifying when one reads of the brief lives of these old reigners, for it surely demonstrates that royalty, when not carried to excess, is rather conducive to health than otherwise.

Richard died from the effects of an arrow wound, and all his foes in this engagement were hanged except the young warrior who had given him his death wound. Doubtless this was done to encourage good marksmanship.

England got no benefit from Richard's great daring and expensive picnics in Palestine, but of course he advertised Great Britain and frightened foreign powers considerably. The taxation necessary to maintain an army in the Holy Land, where board was high, kept England poor, but every one was proud of Richard, because he feared not the face of clay.

John, the disagreeable brother, succeeded Richard and reigned 17 years, though his nephew, Arthur, the son of Geoffrey, was the rightful heir. Philip, who kept himself in pocket money by starting one horse rebellions against England, joined with Arthur long enough to effect a treaty in 1200, which kept him in groceries several years, when he again brought Prince Arthur

RICHARD TRAVELING INCOG. THROUGH GERMANY.

forward, but this was disastrous, for the young prince was captured and cruelly assassinated by request of his affectionate uncle, King John.

To be a relative of the king in those good old days was generally fatal. Let us rejoice that times have so greatly improved and that the wicked monarch has learned to seat himself gingerly upon his bomb infested throne.

BILL NYE.

CYCLERS AND CYCLING.

General Gossip Concerning the World's Greatest Sport.

THE HIGH GEARING OF WHEELS.

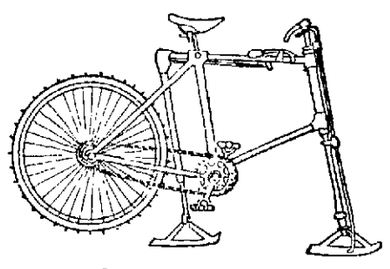
New Devices For Winter and Summer Cycling—"Double Century" Runs—The Street Sprinkling Nuisance—A Plea For Universal Lights.

The average cyclist now gears his wheel up to the highest possible notch. He does this to obtain speed and comfort without pedaling at racing pace. The subject of gearing is interesting thousands of riders, and high gearing seems to be the universal desideratum. The popular gear last year was in the sixties, but the call this season is for from 70 to 73 inches for road riding.

In discussing the question of gear a well known rider said recently:

"Gear wheels of large diameter mean less friction, diminished tension on chain and consequent pressure on rear wheel and crank bracket bearings, also a tendency to prevent bending of rear forks. Taking 56 inch gear and a crank of 7 inches with the pressure upon the pedal of 100 pounds, with 12 teeth front and 6 teeth rear, there will be 366.1 pounds tension on the chain. With 20 teeth front and 10 teeth rear, 220.1 pounds tension on the chain, which represents a lessening of the pull on the chain of 39 per cent. The pressure on rear bearings and crank shaft is reduced by nearly the same proportions and will be found to be 384.3 pounds in the one case and 245 pounds in the other, a decrease of 139 3 pounds pressure on the bearings, which is 36 2 of the load due to driving the bicycle."

Inventions in the bicycle line are more and more numerous. The advent of warm



LATEST ICE BICYCLE.

weather has inspired one inventive genius with the idea of a cycle canopy. It is constructed of strong material and designed so that the shade will afford a minimum air resistance. The standard is made in two sections, one of which telescopes into the other, and a universal joint is provided at the handle bar and also at the top where the shade is set on to the standard.

Another enterprising inventor has already anticipated the coming winter by contriving a cycle for riding on ice. A machine of this kind has just been constructed. The frame is similar to the one now generally used, but differs in that its lower ends carry runners like those of a sleigh. The motive power consists of the usual chain gearing, which imparts motion to a wheel at the rear. The wheel is slightly raised from the ground and has spurs on its rim. When the wheel revolves, the spurs cut into the ice and thus propel the machine.

One hundred mile rides, "century runs," have been so common during the last two years that nowadays they excite little or no comment. Where it was once considered a feat to complete such a ride within the specified 14 or 16 hours, it is now considered to be a mere incident. Something of a change, and which may be considered a feat, was inaugurated recently by the Manhattan Bicycle club of New York. This was the "double century," or 200 mile run. The first requirement was that the run should be completed within 24 hours. This, while not a particularly arduous undertaking for hardened road riders, made rather stubborn work for the tenderer ones.

The movement recently made by the Associated Cyclers of Cincinnati to secure the passage of an ordinance compelling street sprinklers to sprinkle only one side of the street at a time, waiting until that side is dry before sprinkling the other, was one which will be approved by wheelmen in all the large cities of the country. There is no doubt that a large number of the accidents which happen to city cyclers are caused by excessive sprinkling. The best wheelman in the world finds it hard to keep his wheel under him when riding over a wet and slippery street, and there is no reason or excuse for keeping the streets in such condition.

Another thing that cyclers are trying to secure is the adoption of the universal light system. In several of the larger cities petitions have been sent to the authorities requesting that all vehicles traveling over the city streets and boulevards at night be

A CYCLE CANOPY.

required to carry lights. The enforcement of such an ordinance would necessitate the purchase of a few lamps, for every vehicle is not provided with the fixtures, but it could not be classed as a hardship when the great good of the public is considered.

Interest in the great meets of the season continues, and the Viking gold meet at Toledo July 21 and 22, the national L. A. W. meet at Louisville, and the Springfield meet, the great triumvirate and the greatest three meets in history, claim attention. The prize lists for professional riders at these meets will approximate $10,000, and this money is going to be sought for by every rider of any prominence in the world.

The national meet assumes greater importance this year than has ever been the case before, owing to the fine track in that city, there being no finer in the world, and owing to the proverbial hospitality of the Kentucky gentlemen.

AN ARCH CRIMINAL.

Great Sensation Caused by the Arrest of a Belgian Chief of Police.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, June 15.—Not since 1877, when Chief Inspector Druscovitch and Inspectors Meiklejohn, Palmer and Clarke, the heads of the detective department of the British police at Scotland Yard in this city, were arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude for using their official position in order to organize and promote robbery and fraud on a gigantic scale, has any case occurred which has created so great a sensation as the arrest of Courtois, the chief of the Belgian police at Brussels, on the charge of being the ringleader of a gang of criminals who appear to be responsible for every robbery and murder of any importance that has taken place in the dominions of King Leopold during the last ten years.

Chief of Police Courtois is a man of herculean stature and strength, bearing a striking resemblance to ex-Inspector Williams of New York city and enjoying a reputation similar to the latter for the use of fist and club in dealing with disturbers of the peace. Indeed there are no end of stories current at Brussels concerning the vigor with which he acted whenever called upon to suppress any popular outbreak. It was these very tales concerning the feats of strength which he displayed in dealing with criminals, and especially with the leaders of mobs, that served for so long to divert suspicion from himself, and he might have escaped discovery altogether had he not been guilty of a gross piece of injustice and brutality toward a subordinate who swore to get even with him. Several little things had occurred to raise doubts in the mind of this officer as to the integrity of his chief when the shocking murder of the Baroness Herry, a wealthy octogenarian who resided in one of the suburbs of the Belgian capital, occurred a few weeks ago and spread terror and consternation on every side. The baroness was so prominent a personage in society, so conspicuous a figure of the Belgian aristocracy, that her tragic death and the burglary of her residence monopolized for a time public attention and interest, all the more as it appeared impossible to obtain any clew to the identity of the perpetrators of the crime. At length, after the lapse of about a fortnight, half a dozen railroad bonds that had belonged to the murdered baroness were found in the possession of a broker at Brussels, who, in response to inquiries, declared that he had purchased them from a tall, good looking man who had given the name of Reval.

The police searched in every direction for men answering the description given by the broker and had given up the job in despair when suddenly the officer above mentioned got it into his head that the description answered that of Courtois. Accordingly he secured a photograph of the latter and showed it to the broker. It was a portrait in which the chief appeared surrounded by a group of inspectors, and the very moment that the broker set eyes upon it he unhesitatingly declared that the vender of the stolen bonds and Chief of Police Courtois were one and the same person. Notwithstanding the fact that this declaration on the part of the broker was put into the form of an affidavit, the authorities at first manifested the utmost reluctance to subject the chief to the indignity of an arrest, and it was only when further investigation brought evidence that the murder of old Baroness Herry was not the only crime in which he had been implicated that they proceeded to do their duty and place him under lock and key.

Seeing that there was no possibility of any escape for him, Courtois, like so many of his kind, commenced to reveal the names of his principal confederates and associates with such satisfactory results that before ten days had elapsed no less than 14 of the band were in the hands of the authorities. By playing them off one against another the magistrates intrusted with the task of investigating the case brought to light the fact that it was Courtois and his gang who had murdered the rich English woman and her two children whose bodies were found floating in a canal on the morning following their arrival in Brussels six months ago and had likewise perpetrated the two successive robberies of plate and jewels from the palace of the Count of Flanders, who is the brother of King Leopold. It seems that Courtois, who, as the husband of one of the attendants of the Countess of Flanders, knew all about the arrangements and organizations of this royal establishment, especially as regards the strong boxes where the jewels and the plate were kept, actually kept watch while the robberies were in progress so as to prevent the burglars from being disturbed while engaged in their nefarious task.

Yet in spite of these and a number of other crimes that are now laid at the door of Courtois there are but few people who believe that he will ever be brought to justice, although there is no doubt but that his confederates will be condemned to heavy sentences of penal servitude, capital punishment being to all intents and purposes abolished in Belgium.

This immunity, which the people regard as certain to be conceded to him, is attributable not so much to his wealth, which, thanks to his robberies, is very great, nor yet to the obligations under which he has placed prominent political and official personages indiscreet enough to place themselves within his power by becoming involved in scrapes, but is due mainly to the part which he played in hushing up the terrible scandal in connection with the violent death of Prince Baldwin, heir presumptive to the throne.

NICHOLAS COSTELLO.

Getting on In Life.

A man is as young as his rheumatism will allow him to be. A woman is as young as her photograph forces her to be.—New Orleans Picayune.

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TRAVELER'S REGISTER,

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	No. 7†
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	.....
Toledo.....Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	.....
Oak Harbor	9 07	2 51	8 44	.....
Fremont	9 26	3 16	9 07	.....
Clyde	9 42	3 33	9 25	.....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	.....
Monroeville	10 12	4 05	10 05	.....
Norwalk	10 23	4 16	10 16	.....
Wellington	11 07	5 03	11 02	.....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	.....
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 31	.....
Creston	11 53	5 49	11 47	.....
Orrville	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 25
Navarre	1 42	.....	...	6 42
Valley Jct.	2 13	.....	...	7 12
Canal Dover	2 40	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	7 05	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	2 38	.....	.....	7 35
Bowerston	2 51	.....	.....	7 50
Scio	3 05	.....	.....	8 03
Jewett	3 18	.....	.....	8 5
Dillonvale	4 15	.....	.....	9 12
Warrenton	4 33	.....	.....	9 30
Brilliant	4 52	.....	.....	9 52
Mingo Jct.	5 00	.....	.....	10 00
Steubenville	5 10	.....	.....	10 10
Martin's Ferry	4 58	.....	.....	9 58
Wheeling	5 10	.....	.....	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	No. 4†
	a. m.	p. m.	...	.....
Wheeling	9 00	3 55	... ...	.....
Martin's Ferry	9 12	07	.....	.....
Steubenville	8 55	3 5	.....	.....
Mingo Jct.	9 05	4 05	.....	.....
Brilliant	9 13	1	.....	.....
Warrenton	9 40	4 5	.....	.....
Dillonvale	9 59	4 54	... ..	.....
Jewett	10 55	5 50	.....	.....
Scio	11 07	0	.....	.....
Bowerston	11 19	15	.....	.....
Leesville	...	...	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	11 31	6 29	.....	.....
N. Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Jct.	11 50	6 52	.....	.....
Navarre	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville	1 45	.....	5 18	10 15
Creston	2 16	.....	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	.....	6 03	11 03
Spencer	2 49	.....	6 19	11 20
Wellington	3 04	.....	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54		7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville	4 05	... ...	7 30	12 26
Bellevue	4 21	.....	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	.....	8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55	.....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	.....	8 42	1 49
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	.....	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No 10	From Huron	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk.....Lv	5 35	Huron.....Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan	6 00
Huron.....Ar	6 30	Norwalk.....Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.
Time table in effect May 24, 1896

North Bound	No. 4	6	8	2
Central Standard	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a m
Bellaire	*5 00	12 25	4 40	.....
Bridgeport	6 15	12 40	5 00	...
Uhrichsville	8 10	*2 35	7 00	5 20
New Philadelphia	8 28	2 53	7 19	5 38
Canal Dover	8 36	3 00	7 26	5 45
Strasburg	8 49	3 13	7 39	5 55
Justus	9 08	3 30	7 58	6 14
Massillon	9 25	3 45	8 15	6 30
Warwick	9 50	4 10	.....	6 54
Sterling	10 12	4 33	.....	7 16
Chippewa Lake	10 26	4 48	.....	7 32
Medina	10 37	5 00	.....	7 42
Grafton	11 07	5 08	.....	8 46
Elyria	11 21	6 21	.....	9 00
Lorain	*11 35	*3 35	.....	9 15
Lester Junc	10 49	5 15	.....	7 59
Cleveland	*11 50	*6 15	.....	9 00

South Bound.	1	3	7	
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	.....	*4 35
Lester Junc	8 19	1 57	.....	5 24
Lorain	7 00	1 05	†7 30	4 10
Elyria	7 15	1 19	7 45	4 28
Grafton	7 32	1 36	8 01	4 46
Medina	8 31	2 09	.....	5 49
Chippewa Lake	8 42	2 20	.....	6 00
Sterling	8 57	2 36	.....	6 15
Warwick	9 20	2 58	.....	6 37
Massillon	9 47	3 22	6 50	7 04
Justus	10 03	3 39	6 46	7 21
Strasburg	10 20	3 56	7 03	7 35
Canal Dover	10 35	4 09	7 16	7 52
New Philadelphia	10 42	4 17	7 23	8 00
Uhrichsville	*11 25	4 37	7 44	*4 50
Bridgeport	1 22	6 55	9 50	10 30
Bellaire	1 37	7 10	10 10	†10 48

Electric cars from Bridgeport, Wheeling, a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m,
Electric cars to Bridgeport a m., p. m., p. m.
Daily between points marked.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL,
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Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
Taking Effect November 24, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 14.	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10.
Massillon	A. M.	A. M	AM11 30	P. M. 3 30
Canton	5 38	8 15	PM12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 38	5 04
Cleveland	8 10	10 10	2 56	6 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1	† No. 3	* No. 5.	* No. 15
Cleveland	A. M 7 10	A. M 11 00	P. M 3 15	P. M. 6 30
Akron	8 27	P. M 12 03	4 25	7 31
Canton	9 41	1 06	5 35	8 40
Massillon	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R.

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, June 14, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, every 30 minutes, as follows: STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	11 30 a. m.	5 30 p. m.
*6 06 a. m.	12 06 p. m.	6 06 p. m.
6 42 a. m.	12 42 p. m.	6 42 p. m.
7 18 a. m.	1 18 p. m.	7 18 p. m.
7 54 a. m.	1 54 p. m.	7 54 p. m.
8 30 a. m.	2 30 p. m.	8 30 p. m.
9 06 a. m.	3 06 p. m.	9 06 p. m.
9 42 a. m.	3 42 p. m.	9 42 p. m.
10 18 a. m.	4 18 p. m.	10 30 p. m.
10 54 a. m.	4 54 p. m.	

*Daily, except Sunday.

All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon

There to Go in Summer

and How to Get There.

The Ocean Resorts

Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, and famous resorts along the Jersey Coast are located on the Pennsylvania Lines. A direct route to Newport, Narragansett Pier, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the popular watering places along the Atlantic from Chesapeake Bay to Maine, these lines offer special advantages.

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The low tourist rate over the Pennsylvania Lines brings Mackinac, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Mt. Clemens, St. Clair, Muskegon, Traverse City, Macinaw City, Sault Ste Marie, Gogebic, St. Ignace, Watersmeet, Au Sable, Iron Mountain and all the romantic resorts of Northern Michigan within easy reach. The return limit will be ample for an extended sojourn. Tourist tickets will also be sold over these lines to Ashland, Cedar Lake, Devil's Lake, Pelican Lake, Three Lakes, Waukesha and other resorts in the Northwest.

For information concerning rates, time of trains and the best lines through service, please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines Ticket Agent or address J. R. VAN DUSEN, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ADOBE BUILDINGS.

SIMPLE ARCHITECTURE OF MUD HOUSES IN NEW MEXICO.

How the Bricks Are Made—They Have Straw In Them and Are Sun Dried. Dwellings Made In This Way Are Very Durable—A Favorable Climate.

Architectural engineering is a branch of the gentle art of making mud pies in the land where the adobe houses grow. In the land of sunshine, where a rainy day is so rare that it is marked with a red cross, the native contractor and builder wastes no time figuring on the strength of material, the crushing limit of tubular columns and the wind pressure per square foot of elevation. He does not pore over blue prints of plans, cross sections and elevations, nor does he whittle down his figures to the finest point so as to come under some other contractor's bid. He simply rolls his trousers up above his knees, digs down in a favored ditch or pond until he strikes the "dobe mud," and in a short time he is ready to begin constructive operations.

Adobe houses are brick houses, but the brick is sun dried and made with straw. The clay or mud of which the brick is made is a natural cement peculiar to the arid plains of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and that belt of states and territories. It is turned out in the most primitive manner, and the Blue Island brickmaker who might happen upon a half breed or Mexican 'dobe brickmaker would view the operation with amusement or disgust. Kiln burned brick, made of blue clay, however, would not meet the requirements imposed by the climatic conditions of those countries where adobe brick is used.

In summer an adobe house is cool; in winter it is warm. Its thick walls absorb the occasional rain, and, although the sun dried brick is soft compared to the kiln dried article, it does not crumble, and it stands for ages.

A man who recently traveled through New Mexico was much interested in the 'dobe houses. For weeks he inquired and searched for a 'dobe house in the hands of the builders. At length in Santa Fe he stumbled upon a couple of men stamping with their bare feet upon clay in a wooden frame. He inquired and found that he was looking upon two Mexicans making adobe brick. In describing the process he said:

"The men actually dug up the 'dobe mud from the bottom of the ditch which skirted the road. They mixed it, or, as we say, 'tempered' it with water until it was of a stiff, clayey consistency. Then they chopped alfalfa hay into short pieces and mixed it with the clay, and their material was ready to make into brick. A wood frame lay on the ground. This frame was filled with the 'dobe mud mixed with hay, and one of the men got into the frame and stamped the mud down with his bare feet, at the same time tamping it with a stick. After the frame was packed hard he scraped the surplus mud off with a stick, so that the top surface was level with the upper edges of the frame, and then lifting the frame from the clay he carried the brick to one side of the road and stood it on its edge. The next brick he made he leaned against the first one, and soon he had a dozen large bricks—each twice as wide and long and thick as an ordinary brick—drying in the sun. One of the men told me that the bricks would be ready to lay in three or four days, and that they used the mud which the bricks are made of for the plaster.

"The walls of an adobe house are very thick, sometimes two or three feet, and in the ordinary one story adobe house, which is characteristic of that region, they are built up perfectly plain until they reach the roof. The roof is supported on wooden beams, laid edgewise on the walls, and the bricks are built up level with the top of the beams between the timbers, leaving the edge of the rafters exposed. The roof has a slight slant, and is made of adobe bricks. When it rains, the water soaks into the roof bricks, but does not begin to drip down into the rooms below until the rain is over. Then the family moves out until the water is through with its dripping. I saw an adobe house in Santa Fe which was built in the sixteenth century, and, so far as I could see, the walls were as strong and good as any house around there.

"Walls are built of stone, plastered with adobe cement, if I may so call it, and such walls are strong and solid. I suppose if that country had half as much rain as falls in Chicago the 'dobe houses would after a time crumble away, but the average year in New Mexico is made up of 187 days of unclouded sky, 139 days when sunshine predominates and only 39 days of cloud, so that the rainfall does not amount to much more than a good sized fall of dew."

It is estimated that an adobe house costs about $100 a room, but there are mansions built of this material which cost not less than $30,000 to construct. When the "Americans" settled in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and the lower part of California they accepted the treeless condition of the country and built their houses of 'dobe mud.—Chicago Record.

Kentucky's Names.

Kentucky is known as the Corn Cracker State, from a game bird enjoying the same name which was formerly found in great abundance in most parts of the state. It is also called the Blue Grass State, from the belt of land running through the center in which this variety of grass grows to great perfection. In the early days of our history it was known as the Dark and Bloody Ground, being so termed by the Indians. It was then a debatable land between the Indians living north of the Ohio and those living in the mountains of Tennessee and Georgia, a sort of battleground for these tribes, which fact gave it the name long before it was settled by the whites.

FORAGE FOR SHEEP.

Great Value of Sorghum Practically Demonstrated.

Professor Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota experiment station contributes the following valuable facts to The Rural New Yorker:

On one acre of land at the Minnesota experiment station last season we pastured six sheep and ten lambs for nearly 5½ months. On three acres of the same, or a little less than that amount, we pastured 65 sheep and lambs for about three months, and on poor land at that. But the season was favorable. From the one acre of land more than 550 pounds of lamb were obtained, to say nothing of the gains made by the old sheep, their dams, between the opening and the close of the pasturing season. The mutton thus grown was good in quality, and while it was being grown the land was improving, on the surface at least, rather than deteriorating.

All the plots referred to below contained one-quarter of an acre. From the plot sown to winter rye in the autumn, followed by corn and rape sown together, pasture was obtained sufficient to last one sheep for 409¾ days. That sown to peas and oats followed by rape pastured one sheep for 407¾ days. That sown to corn and rape furnished food for one sheep for 523¼ days. Another plot sown to winter rye followed by corn and rape furnished food for one sheep for 487¾ days. The plot sown to winter rye in the autumn followed by sorghum furnished food for one sheep for 641½ days. A plot with rape only sown early in the season brought food for one sheep for 376¼ days.

Some of these results may seem incredible. To me they would have appeared so one year ago. But one cannot doubt the correctness of what he has seen, and when it is borne in mind that the land which produced this pasture was not half so fertile as much of the land of the western prairies, the vision of immense flocks of sheep rises up before us as we look on into the coming days of the near future.

Of course the pasturing of the plots was by the system of alternation. The sheep were put upon one plot until it was eaten down, and they were then changed to another. When one plot was eaten down, it was then harrowed in nearly all instances, to free it from weeds and to conserve the moisture in the soil, and in some instances it was reseeded with another crop. On two or three occasions it was disked before sowing another crop, and in the case of the rye followed by the corn and sorghum it was plowed before sowing the sorghum.

The crops that gave the best returns relatively were rye followed by corn and rape and by sorghum, but the plots which grew peas and oats in the one instance, followed by rape, and rape only in the other instance gave excellent results. Corn and rape also furnished a large amount of food, but the weak point about corn is that it does not grow up again when eaten off. Of all the plants grown there is perhaps none that will produce so much summer pasture as sorghum. When eaten off, it will grow up again and again, and to say that the sheep are fond of it is to put it mildly.

Of all the plants tried those possessed of most promise are winter rye, rape, peas and oats, followed by rape and sorghum. Corn is also good, but as stated before it does not grow up a second time. In the west, and perhaps indeed everywhere, rape and sorghum will prove of inestimable service in providing summer forage for sheep. One of these is the complement of the other.

I had not been long out west before I noticed that rape would not fulfill quite the same mission as it did in Ontario, and for the reason that turnips do not flourish with us as they do in Ontario, although in all parts of Minnesota they can be profitably grown. The hot and dry weather of midsummer is not so favorable to the growth of rape at that season as is the moister and somewhat cooler weather of Ontario. But sorghum is at its best just at that particular season. It revels in hot weather, and it stands drought well. These two, then, alone would carry the flocks through the whole season without the aid of other plants.

Of course it is not intended that these crops shall entirely supersede pasture. They should rather be made to supplement it. We ought to have grass pasture, and in nearly all instances it should be our mainstay, but we ought, also, to have other pastures, green, succulent and abundant, to supplement the grass pastures.

Sheep may be carried over such seasons on the soiling system, but think of the labor involved! Why undertake so much labor when there is another and a better way? Sheep waste very little of the food while they are on pasture, unless allowed on it when it is wet, and it is also better for them to go out and gather food for themselves than to have it brought to them.

Every farmer who keeps sheep in any considerable numbers should grow more or less of summer forage for them, and those who have large flocks should grow it in ample supply. One, two or three kinds should suffice any season, and any surplus could be utilized in improving the fertility of the land.

Cleaning Land With Buckwheat.

The quick growth of buckwheat and its broad leaf completely shading the ground fit it to suppress most of the annual weeds. It has even been said to kill the Canada thistle, but this is more probably due to plowing the thistles under in June as preparation for the buckwheat than the crop which followed. But there is a better reason for the belief that growing buckwheat clears the land of wireworms and insects that destroy vegetation. So far as we know, there is no insect that will eat either the root or stalk of buckwheat, and sowing it on any piece of land for two years will kill the wireworms by furnishing nothing for them to eat.—Exchange.

THE LOWLY CLOVER.

ITS PLACE IN SUPERSTITION AND LEGENDS ABOUT IT.

Calvary Clover Seems Entitled to Its Name. Clover With Four Leaves Is Believed Everywhere to Bring Good Luck—The Little Plant Revered by Poets.

The most probable origin of the name clover is that which derives it from the Latin clava—clubs—as the clover leaf slightly resembles the three pronged club of Hercules. It is said, too, that the clubs of our playing cards are in imitation of the same leaf. There are many varieties of this common but favorite plant, and, notwithstanding its practical uses in agriculture, about it superstition has woven many quaint and interesting legends.

The common red clover was once reputed to be baneful to witches, and people of high and low degree wore the leaf, considering it a powerful charm against their spells. It is supposed to have been introduced into England from the Netherlands during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The thorny clover (Medicago eclumis) is called Calvary clover on account of some of its peculiarities. In the first place, it must be sowed in the spring, and some say on Good Friday! As the leaves appear above ground they have a deep red spot, resembling fresh spilt blood, on each of their three divisions, which will remain for some time before dying away. The three leaflets stand erect during the day with arms extended, but at sunset the arms are brought together, and the upper leaflet is bowed over them as if in prayer. After a time a small yellow flower appears, and later a spiral pod, covered with sharp thorns. These thorns interlace with one another as they ripen and form a globular head, which when fully matured may be removed from its spiral coils, and the striking resemblance to a crown of thorns is plainly seen. Thus its blood stained leaves, its extended arms and bowed head and the day when the seed was first planted to await its resurrection have caused it to be christened Calvary clover. It is fitting, too, that Palestine should be claimed as its native land.

Legend says that the three leaved clover, generally regarded as an emblem of the Trinity, was first used by St. Patrick to illustrate how three separate objects, such as leaves, could yet form one. Those deeply versed in legendary lore, however, claim that St. Patrick borrowed rather than originated the sanctity of the shamrock (Medicago lupulina), held in the hand of Hope among the Greeks, when he thus illustrated the Trinity in its three or found the cross in its four leaves.

In the east also the trefoil is sacred, as the holy books of Persia and Arabia tell, and the legend of St. Patrick driving the snakes out of Ireland has a more ancient root, for the Latins believed that snakes were never seen near the trefoil. So if St. Patrick wore it he was invested with additional power to banish these invaders. Dr. Prior says that this plant is regarded in Ireland as the true shamrock. It has been asserted that it was a still more ancient religious symbol and expressed among the ancient Teutonic race the three grades of druids, bards and neophytes. The druids held the clover in great honor as a charm. Hope was depicted by the ancients as a child standing on tiptoe and holding a clover bloom in its hand.

But it is in connection with the four leaved clover that manifold myths have been developed. Owing to its scarcity it has generally been believed that it would bring luck to the finder. This superstition is referred to in this old stanza:

When sitting in the grass we see
A little four leaved clover,
'Tis luck for thee and luck for me
And luck for any lover.

If a lover can find two four leaved clovers and induce the object of his love to eat one while he swallows the other, mutual love is sure to result.

The four leaved clover brings mysterious powers with it if it is found on St. John's eve, they say in the Tyrol. Like fern seed, it can render the wearer invisible at will and gives especial good fortune in gambling. If a clover is concealed in a gift, it will enhance its value. A German proverb says of a lucky man, "Er hat ein vierblaettriges Kleeblatt gefunden" ("He has found a four leaved clover").

The fact that its four leaves are arranged in the form of a cross gives it its significance. One who wears a bit of it can detect the presence of evil spirits.

While the four leaved clover is said by tradition to possess a weird magic influence, the three leaved is looked upon more in the light of a religious symbol. Shakespeare's Rosalind asks, "Can one desire too much of a good thing?" and may be answered, "Yes, in respect to clover leaves," for, notwithstanding the wonderful virtues everywhere ascribed to the four leaved clover, the finder of the five leaved will have bad luck.

Even the two leaved clover is not unregarded, but has its legend, and the lucky maid who secures one is by its influence enabled to see her future lover.

The lowliest blossoms have always called forth the poet's praises, and even Shakespeare alludes to the clover as "honey stalks"—a fitting name, as the bees revel in its sweetness. James Whitcomb Riley holds it in greater esteem than many more brilliant flowers, and to quote one stanza from his poem:

Some sing of the lily and daisy and rose
And the pansies and pinks that the summer time throws
In the green, grassy lap of the medder that lays
Blinkin up at the skies through the sunshiny days,
But what is the lily and all of the rest
Of the flowers to a man with a heart in his breast
That has dipped brimmin full of the honey and dew
Of the sweet clover blossoms his boyhood knew?

—M. R. Silsby in New York Post.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a positive Cure for Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act promptly and perfect Digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

RIPANS TABULES

Price, 50 Cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail.

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

The COAST LINE to MACKINAC

TAKE THE

TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of

COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

Toledo, Detroit & Mackinac

PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, $18; from Toledo, $15; from Detroit, $13.50.

EVERY EVENING

Between Detroit and Cleveland

Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.

EVERY DAY BETWEEN

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

1/2 RATES TO THE GARDEN SPOTS of the SOUTH

ONE WAY TICKETS ARE SOLD

At 1½ Cents a Mile

FROM THE NORTH OVER THE

L&N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

To individuals on the First Tuesday, and to parties of seven or more on the Third Tuesday of each month, to nearly all points in the South; and on special dates Excursion Tickets are sold at a little more than One Fare for the round trip.

For full information write to

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
C. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

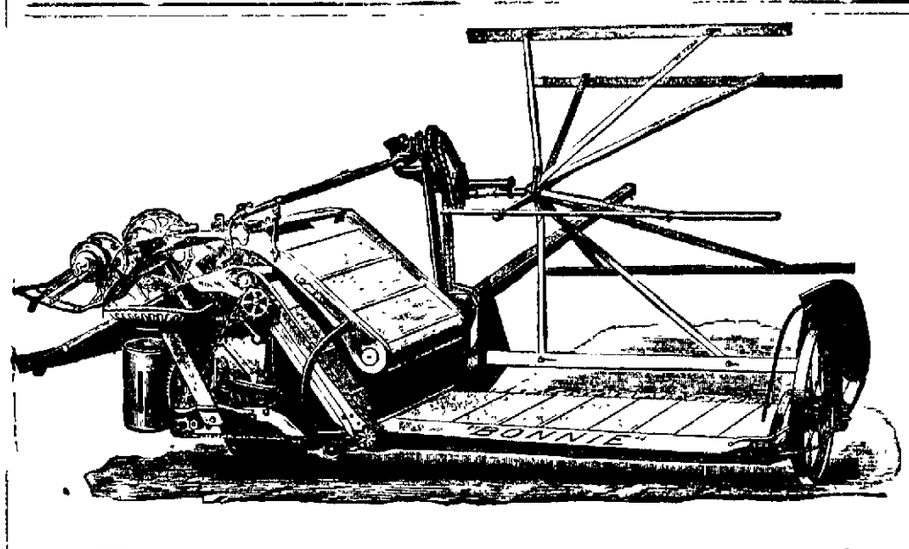
SENT FREE.

Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to P. SID JONES, Pass. Agent, in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala.

DEERING ROLLER BEARING. JOINTED PLATFORM, PONY BINDER.

Binder trucks are by-gones. The pony binder takes no more barn space than a hay wagon. Before you buy a binder, see

Geo. G. Walter,
Pigeon Run, O.



THE "Bonnie Binder"

King of the Harvest Field.

The BONNIE" is the Lowest, Neatest and Strongest Open-end Elevator ever offered to the tiller of Mother Earth.

JOHNSON MOWERS

Single and Double Speed. Rear or Front Cut Mowers. Challenge Competition. See Machines in Macintosh machine rooms. Massillon, and at Dalton.

AERMOTOR WIND MILLS and Farm Machinery of Every Kind at Prices that Defy Competition. Call and be Convinced.

We carry a large stock of the best goods made and every farmer contemplating the purchase of any farm machinery will make a big days wages by seeing us before buying.

H. Santmyres, Manager M. F. McDowell & Co.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE

How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192.

PERRY H. YOUNG.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THEY LOST THEIR MONEY.

Massillon Boys Deceived by a Supposed Friend.

John Koontz and William Miller, in company with one Louis Lewis, started for Lorain Monday for the ostensible purpose of taking positions on the yacht Hectna. Messrs. Koontz and Miller are in town today, but Mr. Lewis is not with them. In fact he is in parts unknown and in his possession are some $50, the property of the young men. The latter say that Lewis told them that in order to secure the positions they must wear uniforms, and for the purchase of these he collected $35 of Koontz and $15 of Miller. They never received the uniforms and while at a hotel in Akron Monday, Lewis deserted them. They returned to their homes in this city and notified the police

A Successful Prediction.

John Weidman, the veteran hardware dealer of Navarre, has received a letter from a Goshen, Indiana, manufacturing company, congratulating him upon the accuracy of his prophecy of twelve years ago, when he said that Stark county would furnish a President of the United States in the person of Major McKinley.

Are You Tired

All the time? This condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

Hood's Pills act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" so said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse his sluggish liver. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon June 30, 1896:

LADIES

Ayers, Miss Ida	Lewis, Miss Carrie
Holley, Mrs Lizzie	Miller, Mrs. J. H.

MEN.

Baker, Dan	Gehring, Anton Felix
Beidehem, Lutie	Humpreys, J. W.
Bowles, Mat A.	Jonnson, J. H.
Brisley, Dan B.	Miller, Thomas J.
Carter F. A.	Miller, A. B.
Croffoot, Curt	Skinner, T J.
Deitrich, Louis	Umbenhour, B. F.

FOREIGN.

Hardgrove, Mrs. A. R. Faustino Frazzini

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Z. T. Baltzly, G. B. Fulton.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, July 1, 1896,

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	28-30
Corn	28-30
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 25-$1 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	$75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$0
Hay	$10 00-12 00

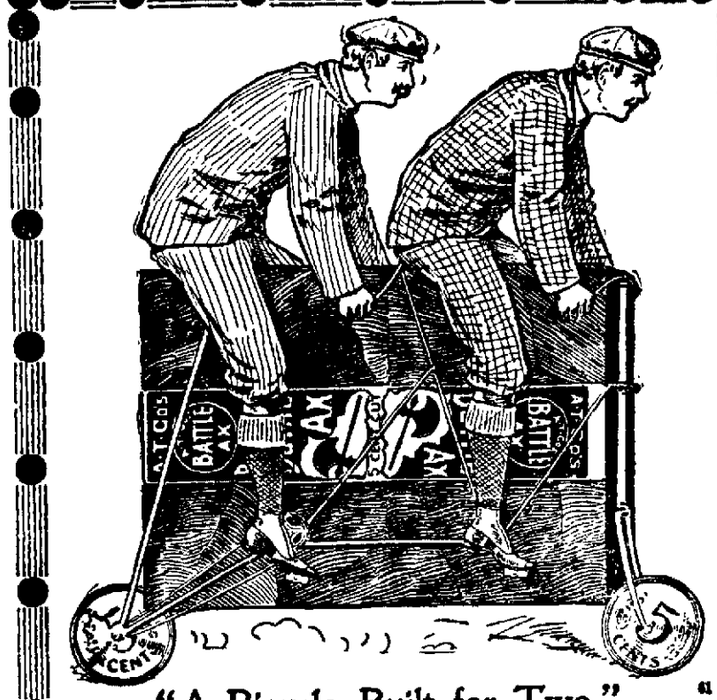
PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	8-10
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	35
Onions,	30
Apples, new	20 30
Evaporated Apples, choice,	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-16
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00-$1 20

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Saltsman Drug Co.

Christian Endeavor Washington Excursions.

Low rate tickets to Washington account Christian Endeavor convention will be sold via Pennsylvania Short Lines July 4, 5, 6 and 7; good to return until July 15, with privilege to extend limit until July 31. See Pennsylvania line ticket agents for details.



"A Bicycle Built for Two."

BattleAx PLUG

GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, June 30.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 66@67c; No. 2 red, 64@65c; spring wheat, 63@64c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 33@33½c; No. 2 shelled, 33¼@33½c; high mixed shelled, 32@32½c; mixed car, 30@31c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23@23½c; No. 2 do, 22@22½c; extra No. 3 white, 21½@22c; light mixed, 20½@21c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.00@15.25; No. 2 timothy, $12.25@13.50; mixed clover, $10.00@10.50; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding, prairie, $8.00@8.50; wagon hay, $17.00@18.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery; 16@17c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14@15c; fancy country roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 7@8c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York, full cream, 8@8¼c; New York flats, cream, 8¼c; new Ohios, 7@7¼c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11@12c; limburger, 8½@9c; Ohio Swiss in tubs, 11@12c; Swiss, in square blocks, 13c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11½@12½c; seconds, 9@10c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 65@75c per pair; live chickens, small, 55@60c; spring chickens, 25@35c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 18@19c.

PITTSBURG, June 30.

CATTLE—Receipts fair, on Monday 60 cars on sale; market steady; prices unchanged to-day. We quote prices as follows: Prime, $4.30@4.35; good, $4.15@4.25; tidy, $4.00@4.10, good, $3.80@4.00, fair, $3.50@3.80; common, $3.00@3.50; rough fat, $3.00@3.85; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.50; heifers, $3.00@4.00; bologna cows, per head, $5.00@15.00, fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts light, on Monday about 16 cars on sale; market opened up active and prices a shade higher, but closed dull and the advance about all lost. Today's receipts light; market slow except on prime light weights. Sales as follows: Prime light weights, $3.70@3.75; best medium grades, $3.65@3.70; common to fair Yorkers, $3.55@3.65, heavy hogs, $3.30@3.30, roughs, $2.00@3.00

SHEEP—Supply fair, on Monday, about 22 cars on sale; market steady on best grades of both sheep and lambs, slow on common. Today's receipts light; market slow. We quote: Prime, $3.90@4.00; good, $3.65@3.85; fair, $3.20@3.40; common, $2.50@3.00; culls, $1.00@2.00; choice yearlings, $3.75@4.25; common to good yearlings, $2.50@3.50; choice lambs, $4.75@5.25; common to good lambs, $3.50@4.50; veal calves, $4.00@4.50, heavy to thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, June 30.

HOGS—Market active at $2.90@3.50. Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@4.00. Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market slow at $1.75@3.60 Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 1,400 head. Lambs—Market quiet at $3.25@6.00

NEW YORK, June 30

WHEAT—Spot market firm, No. 1 hard, 66½c

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 33¾@34c.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 21½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 8½@9¼c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6½@7¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active and a trifle firmer for choice lambs; sheep, $2.50@4.00; lambs, $3.25@6.80.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.60@4.00.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Dec.	59¼	59¼	58	58
Sept.	57	57½	56	56
July	55½	55⅞	54¾	54¾
Oats.				
Sept	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
July	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
Corn.				
Sept.	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
July	26¾	27	26⅝	26⅝
Pork				
Sept.	7 05	7 15	7 00	7 00
July	6 92	6 95	6 82	6 82
Lard.				
Sept.	4 05	4 05	3 97	3 97
July	3 90½	3 90½	3 87	3 87
Cash Wheat	55½			
" Corn	26¾			
" Oats	15¼			
" Pork	6 95			
" Lard	3 92			

Small in size, but great in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment will cure the worst case of Itching Piles there ever was, and do it almost instantly. Years of suffering relieved in a single night. Get Doan's Ointment from your dealer.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas F. Richmond, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 29th day of June, 1896.

FRANK L. BALDWIN,
Adm'r, with will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Duncan H. McLaughlin, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 19th day of June, 1896

DEPARRY M. MERRELL,
Administrator.

Legal Notice.

State of Ohio, Stark County, ss. } In Probate Court

Zachariah Kaylor, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary Kaylor, et al., Defendant

Mary Kaylor, who resides at Zelner Postoffice, Richland county, Ohio, and Harmon Kaylor, who resides at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and an unknown heir of Frederick Kaylor, who resides at or near the same place; Susan Glen, who resides at Lucas, Richland county, Ohio; Mrs. Henry Blush, who resides at Zelner Postoffice, Richland county, Ohio; Mrs Jane Bowers, of Lucas, Richland county, Ohio, and Samuel F Kaylor, of Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio; also the unknown heirs of John Kaylor, who are heirs at law of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, and who reside at or near Goshen, Indiana; also Sarah Shetler, of Smithville, Ohio; Elizabeth Kaylor, whose address is unknown; George Kaylor, who resides at Cleveland, Ohio; Frederick Kaylor, of Cataract, Owen county, Indiana; Henry Kaylor, of Elvin, Illinois; Samuel Kaylor, who resides at Ripleyville; Jacob Kaylor, whose residence is unknown; Mrs. Nancy Brusman, Elkhart, Indiana, and the unknown heirs of Susan Shetler, deceased, who are heirs at law of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, and whose address is at or near Webster, Indiana; Mrs. Tena Meek, of Piercetown, Indiana; Mrs. Rebekah Gross, who resides at Weston, Wood county, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Deck, of Plymouth, Ohio; Mrs. S. K. Hoak, of North Auburn, Ohio; H. D. Hoak, who resides at Shiloh, Ohio; M. J. Hoak, of Plymouth, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Foss, who resides at Tiro, Ohio; Tella Erwin, Scenia, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary Cain, of Chicago Junction, Ohio, and Silas Erwin, who resides at Chicago Junction, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Suter and her unknown heirs, who reside at or near New Enterprise, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Judith Stull, of Steam Corners, Morrow county, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Miller, of the same place; Mrs. Undersal and her unknown heirs, who reside at or near Burgoon, Sandusky county, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Barr, whose address is unknown; Samuel Barr, of Lucas Ohio; Mrs. Mary Stotter, North Liberty, Richland county, Ohio, and Mrs. Nancy Baker, of Lucas county, Ohio.

All of the above named will take notice that Zachariah Kaylor, administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, on the 23rd day of May, 1896, filed his petition in Probate Court within and for the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the debts and the charges of administering his estate; that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, situated in said county, to-wit: The east of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14), township eleven (11), range ten (10), containing fifty-five (55) acres of land, excepting from said fifty-five (55) acres two and one hundred and twenty one hundred and sixtieths (2 120 160) off of the same sold to the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, by deed bearing date November 7th, 1874, made by Christian Kaylor, as guardian for Daniel Kaylor, to railway company, received for record August 24th, 1877, and recorded August 27th, 1877, in the Stark county records. Also excepting a strip of land sold to the Connotton Valley Railway Company, for railroad purposes, for a description of which see Stark county records, Vol. 188, page 258.

The prayer of said petition is for the sale of said real estate as a whole; that the sale of a part thereof would only be a great injury; that it is for the best interests of the estate that the property be sold.

The persons first above mentioned will further take notice that they have been made parties defendant to said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before the 15th day of August, 1896

ZACHARIAH KAYLOR,
Administrator of Daniel Kaylor, deceased.

WILLISON & DAY, Attorneys.

Massillon, O., June 11, 1896.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, } ss.

Rosa Jenkes, vs. Mary Mieir. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, in the Village of Navarre, on the premises, on

Saturday, July 18, 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Being a part of lot numbered twenty-three (23) in the old town of Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, now part of the incorporated Village of Navarre, beginning in the south line of Canal street at the northwest corner of said lot and being at a stake in the middle of an open space north 38 degrees east 2½ feet from the northeast corner of A. Garver's drug store; thence north 38 degrees east 50 2-10 feet to a stake in the middle of a private driveway, or alley; thence 17 degrees 15 minutes east, with the middle of said driveway, a distance of 81 8-10 feet to a stake on the north bank of the Ohio canal; thence south 64 degrees west, with the bank of said canal, a distance of 74 5-10 feet to a stake; thence north 26 degrees west, and along the middle of an open space between lots nine and twenty-three in said village, a distance of fifty-six (56) feet to the place of beginning.

But this condition and stipulation is attached to this conveyance to-wit: The said alley or driveway shall be kept open, and clear as a driveway or alley for the benefit of the grantees or their representatives or assigns, and the owner or owners of the balance or east part of said lot twenty-three: it being clearly agreed that such alley shall be kept and maintained, its present width and in its present location, for the use and benefit of all the owners of said lot twenty-three, as they may be from this time to time hereafter, and this conveyance is conditioned to such effect, and the grantees for themselves and their assigns and representatives covenant to so keep and hold the west half of said alley with and for the grantor herein or his assigns.

HIRAM JOLL, Sheriff.

NAT C. MCLEAN, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed executors of the estate of Elizabeth Miller late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 18th day of June, 1896.

ANDREW C. MILLER,
WILLIAM H MILLER,
CAMERON MILLER,
Executors.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed of the estate of Isabelle Johnstone, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 27th day of June, 1896.

J. A. POORMAN,
Administrator with will annexed.

LOST.

GRIP—Between Massillon and Pigeon Run a yellow grip, containing shirts, collars and cuffs marked C. A. W. and other articles. Finder leave at Independent office and get reward.

Low Rate Excursions South.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, G. P. A. Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Cotton is Queen

of the

Dress Goods Realm.

Some of her most royal subjects are:

Fine French Batistes

White and tinted grounds—with neat floral and conventional designs—sheer and beautiful as organdies—30c the real value, at

15c a yard.

Genuine

St. Gall Swisses—

white and colored grounds, with embroidered dots and stripes—50c and 60c goods—**25c a yard.**

Best

Imported Irish Dimities

all this season's styles and colorings—25c fabrics—**12½c yard.**

Come, or write for samples of Cotton Dress Goods, 5c to 25c, and prove the advantage of shopping here.

PENN AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET.
PITTSBURG.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Billousness. Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞**SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the**

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Friday, July 10, '96

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.
Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

DR. B. E. OTTMAN,

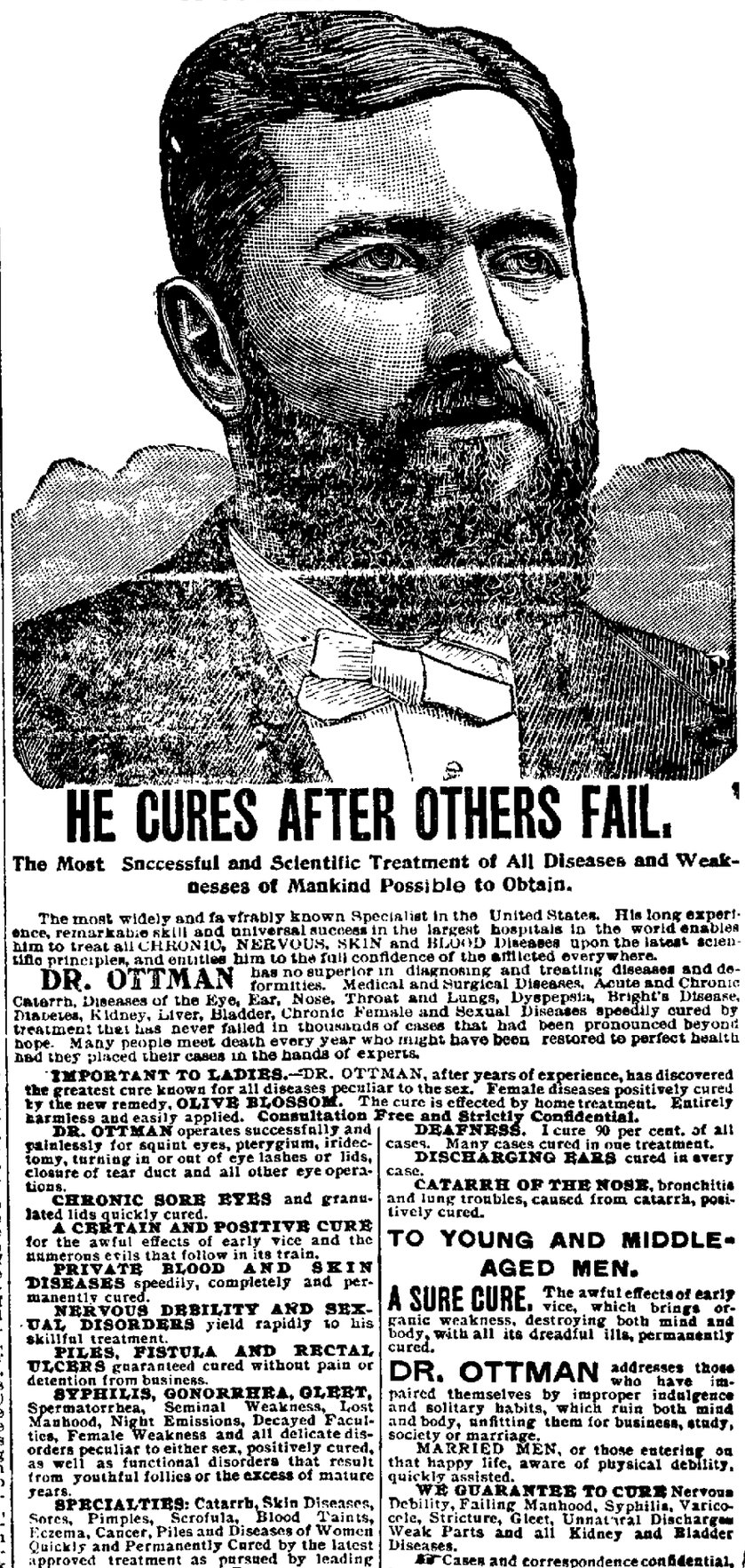
The Celebrated Specialist,

Of Columbus, O., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, JULY 29

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.



HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Sores, Pimples, Scrofula, Blood Taints, Eczema, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women Quickly and Permanently Cured by the latest approved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

DEAFNESS. I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

A SURE CURE. The awful effects of early vice, which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreadful ills, permanently cured.

DR. OTTMAN addresses those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE Nervous Debility, Failing Manhood, Syphilis, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Unnatural Discharges Weak Parts and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

☞Cases and correspondence confidential, but personal consultation preferred.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given. Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed.

☞Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S.

List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage,

Dr. B. E. OTTMAN, 255 E. Broad st., Columbus, O.

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